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VOL. XXII NO. 107 BOMBAY MONDAY, MAY 7, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

WORLD WAR LOOMS LARGE ON HORIZION

Senator Cordell Hull On Danger Of Growing Militarism

International Co-operation To Promote Peace

High Time To Check Dangerous Arming-To-Teeth Policy

Will U. S. Play Role Of Peace Emissary?

WASHINGTON, May 6.

A warning against the danger of Militarism which was sweeping many parts of the world, and that might lead to war unless curbed by international co-operation to promote peace, understanding and friendship, was uttered by Senator Cordell Hull, addressing the fellow alumni of the Cumberland University.

FEVERISH ARMING.

Mr. Hull said, numerous Nations to-day were feverishly arming, overtaxing citizens and in many ways developing the military spirit. While there were no signs of an immediate war anywhere, serious volcanic conditions existed in many parts. It must be both, a blunder and a crime of the civilised people to fail much longer to take notice of the present dangerous tendencies.

Mr. Hull himself was not discouraged and felt certain that the people everywhere would quickly awake to the necessity of returning to the fundamental truths.

U. S. AS PEACE-EMISSARY?

Mr. Hull further said that the United States could render valuable service in this connection. She would continue as in recent months, to offer wise, sound, and efficient leadership with suitable programmes for the political, economic, social and moral rehabilitation.——Reuter.

TREBITSCH LINCOLN

Reaches Liverpool And Is Detained In Jail

PLAN TO FOUND BUDDHIST COLONY IN FRANCE FOILED?

LONDON, May 6.

Ex-member of the House of Commons, Trebitsch Lincoln, arrived at Liverpool from Canada aboard the "Duchess of York" as "Abbott Chaokung," with six Buddhist monks and four nuns, intending to found a Buddhist colony in South France. As his deportation order still is operative he is borbidden to land and is given an alternative to proceed to Antwerp in the "Duchess of York' to-morrow.

He, refused and has been detained in jail till the "Duchess of York" returns a week hence when he will be deported to the Canada, or the Far East. The monks and nuns are free, but this chose to stay with Lincoln. They are housed in a boarding house. Lincoln has desired to preach Buddhism in England for four months.—Reuter's Extra Special.

WANTED ADDRESSES FOR INVITATIONS

CALCUTTA, May 6.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Swarajya Party Secretariat:—

"Many members have failed to leave their addresses with the Party Secretariat as suggested by the President at Ranchi. They are requested to communicate their addresses to the Party Secretariat at 36 Willington Street, Calcutta, immediately to obviate delay to issue invitations to attend the meeting of the Party's General Council at Patna."—United Press.

Dogar Singh, a resident of Khudpur Manga, a suburb of Lahore has been produced in the court of Mr. Mohammad Nasim to stand his trial under Section 225, I.P.C. (resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension of another person).—United Press.

ACUTE TORY DISTRUST

Mr. Garwin On Its Causes

LONDON, May 5.

Government should understand that the rise of Hitlerism and the new position of Japan in Asia, have accentuated wide Conservative distrust of democratic optimism as regards the future of India, declares Mr. J.L. Garvin, in the "Observer."

Ministers should begin to argue in a more discriminating and persuasive spirit with those honest and inevitable misgivings. Extreme opponents of the White Paper on their present lines are doing more than any single section to disintegrate the ministerial ranks to promote socialist success at the next election, thus destroying the cause they advocate.—Reuter's Special.

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN BRITAIN AND INDIA

Sir George Schuster's Hopes

"Given freedom from political disturbances, the future is bright" declared Sir George Schuster, the retiring Finance Member, while referring to the economic future of India, in a press interview before his departure on Saturday. He added that if proper steps are taken, India which is specially placed, could maintain her place in the export market."

"I remain an optimist", he concluded "as to India's economic future, I believe that there is an enormous field for developing her home market."

Asked about his own plans he observed: "I shall count myself very fortunate if I can find any opportunity to do work which will help to promote the friendship and understanding between India and England and the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations and which may thereby advance India's happiness and prosperity."

FIGHT IN NAME OF CONGRESS

Elections To Legislatures

U. P. CONGRESSMEN'S ATTITUDE AT A.I.C.C. MEETING

LUCKNOW, May 6.

Enquiries in the authoritative Congress circle go to show that the members of the A. I. C. C. from U. P. will go in a body to attend the ensuing A. I. C. C. Conference at Patna, with a view to press their viewpoint that if elections to the legislatures are to be fought at all they should be fought in the name of Congress, and by the Congress, and not by a separate party as foreshadowed at Ranchi Conference, and this is said to be the reason why none of the prominent Congress leaders or Congress workers of U. P. attended the Ranchi Conference.—United Press.

Why U. P. Congressmen Are Dissatisfied

ALLAHABAD, May 6.

The "Abhyudaya," a Hindi weekly says that the Ranchi decisions will be placed for approval before the meeting of the A. I. C. C. and, therefore, the idea of holding an open session of the Congress has been given up. This, the paper adds, has caused dissatisfaction among U. P. Congressmen who are generally opposed to letting the Swarajists run candidates in the name of the Congress.—A. P.

King To Launch New Cunard Liner

LONDON, May 6.

It is announced that King George and Queen Mary hope to visit Glasgow at the end of September for the purpose of launching the New Cunard liner "Number 534." The Queen will perform the actual ceremony of launching.—Reuter.

Sir Phillip Grigg, the Finance Member and Lady Grigg arrived in Simla on Sunday and were met by Sir Alan Parsons, the Finance Secretary.—A.P.

SHIBPUR POLICE STN. BOMBED

Constable On Duty Injured

YOUTHS TRY TO ESCAPE BUT ARE ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, May 6.

Four bombs were thrown in quick succession at Shibpore police station building, in Howrah district, seven miles from Calcutta, by two young Bengalis, both of whom have been arrested.

The youths also threw a fourth ("sic") bomb which when exploding injured them as well as the constable on duty. The station building was damaged in several places.

The outrage occurred two this morning. The youths attempted to escape, but before they had proceeded far, were captured.—A. P.

Suspects Disclose Their Identity

CALCUTTA, May 6.

Four bombs were thrown into the Shibpur police station premises suburbs of Howrah during the small hours of Sunday morning, resulting in slight injuries to one constable on duty and damage to the Thana building.

It is reported that at 2 a.m., two young men threw bombs one of which exploding injured the constable. The young men were chased by several constables. While running, another bomb dropped on ground injuring one of the young men.

Both of them were eventually arrested, whereupon they are reported to have given their names as Bholanath Mukherjee and Mohanlal Nag, both local residents.—United Press.

EMULATION OF HARIKISHEN

Startling Anonymous Letter

LAHORE, May 6.

Instigation to emulate Harikishen who was executed in connection with the Convocation Hall outrage, some years back, is stated to be the purport of a letter addressed by an unknown person to a relative of an acquitted accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case. The addressee has referred the matter to the authorities for investigation.—A.P.

SEPARATION QUESTION

Burma Associations' Final Verdict

ANNUAL CONFERENCE TO REJECT WHITE PAPER?

MAYMYO, May 5.

The annual conference of the General Council of Burmese Associations under the guidance of Myeso Sayadaw will be held at Monywa on 10th, 11th and 12th May, under the presidency of Bandoo La U Sein.

The conference will pronounce a final verdict on the question of separation of Burma. It is understood that the most important resolutions to be moved at the Conference will be to urge the rejection of the White Paper proposals, demand for general amnesty for all political prisoners, and press for an economic Council and economic survey of Burma.

Other subjects to be dealt with at the Conference will include protest against refusal of the return of rice export duty to Burma as a measure of relief in her present financial distress and also against the proposed match, tobacco and sugar duties as being an attempt to help Bengal at the expense of Burma and other provinces. The Conference will also urge an equitable scheme of retrenchment.

Dr. Ba Maw, Education Minister, leaves for Monywa on 8th to attend the conference.—A. P.

ROYAL ACADEMY INCIDENT

Mr. Stokes Rebuked: Apology To "Mac" From R. A. Council

LONDON, May 6.

The Council of the Royal Academy has written to the octogenarian Mr. Adrian Stokes rebuking him for interrupting Mr. MacDonald's speech at the banquet on Thursday.

The President of the Council has written a letter of apology to Mr. MacDonald on behalf of the Academy.

Mr. Stokes is still "very glad he was discourteous".—Reuter's Special.

BOY SHOT DOWN AT LANDIKOTAL?

Sequel To Serious Family Feud?

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, May 6.

One man was shot dead and two women drowned in a well as a result of a quarrel between two Afridi boys. It appears that two Afridi boys of Landikotal had a quarrel while playing, and the elder boy threw the other on the ground. The father of the victim passing that way, slapped the elder boy. This led to serious complications, and a family feud ensued in which the father of the elder boy is alleged to have shot down the father of the other boy.

DROWNING TRAGEDY.

It appears that their mothers while drawing water from a well, had a quarrel as to who should draw water first and in fighting over their claim, both fell in the well and were drowned.—A.P.

Mahatma's Unique Experience At Angul

Forced To Take Shelter In Improvised Hut

WOULD-BE HOST REFUSED PERMISSION TO ACCOMMODATE HIM IN HIS HOUSE

Dy. Commissioner's Amazing Action

ANGUL, May 6.

Gandhiji commenced his tour of Orissa today. He addressed meetings at Jharsagura, Sambalpur and Angul. He leaves for Puri, to-night. —A. P.

Gandhiji resided in an impoverished hut and his party spent their time in a mango grove, during their stay at Angul, following the refusal of the authorities to permit Mr. Deban Dutt, Gandhiji's would-be host, to accommodate them at his house.

Mr. Dutt sought the permission of the Deputy Commissioner which was refused.—A. P.

(Angul is a non regulated district where Deputy Commissioners are invested with greater powers than District Magistrates in charge of regulated ...districts).

Saudi Officials Take Over Administration Of Hodeidah

In Event Of Capture Of Sanaa Ibn Saud Will Proclaim Himself King Of Yemen

CAIRO, May 6.

Saudi Arabians are reported to have seized at Hodeida, a large consignment of arms and ammunition, recently sent from Europe to the Imam of Yemen.

It is understood some foreign residents who removed to Kamaran Island for safety have now returned to Hodeida.

Emir Feisal, Ibn Saud's heir, who is in command of the invading forces ras given assurances of safety to foreigners. Saudi officials have taken over the admini stration of Hodeida, and calm prevails.

Emir Feisal declares he will continue the advance immediately to Sanaa. If Emir Feisal occupies Sanaa it is expected Ibn Saud will allow him to proclaim himself King of Yemen.

It is reported from Mecca that telegrams of congratulation to Ibn Saud on the victory are pouring in from Muslim countries.

The Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company was held in the Victoria Gardens on Saturday. Photo shows some of the Directors of the Company and prominent citizens, including Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji, Mr. R. P. Masani, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas and Sir Cowasji Jehangir

1st Prize Rs. 500

2nd Prize Rs. 200

What Do They Require

COMPETITION

See Page 3

And Earn Rs. 1,000 in Prizes

Closing Date May 16th.

3rd Prize Rs. 100

Rs. 200 Consolation Prizes

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Mahmoud Bey, the famous Egyptian Spiritualist, changed his address. Now can be consulted at Wellington House, Mereweather Road, just opposite the West corner of Taj Mahal Hotel.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Hindu Compounder for Bhatia General Hospital, Mathew Road, Bombay. Apply stating caste, qualifications, testimonials and expected salary to Hon. Secretary, Bhatia General Hospital, Bombay No. 4. (2349).

Wanted two experienced Steel Die Cutters. Work outside Bombay. Apply Post Box No. 139, Bombay. (8342).

Wanted—An experienced Spinning Master for a large Mill in Calcutta. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2319, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Matric S.T.C., and a B.Sc., as teachers. Apply with testimonials, for minimum pay, to the Secretary, the Jain A. V. School, Bagwada, Post Udwada R. S. (2343).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small-loans Facilities for families. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2348).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Up-Country Agents for Patent Medicines used in every house and already very popular in some Provinces. Apply to Sole-Distributors, C. Fco. Lobo & Co., Post Box No. 524, Bombay. (2347).

Wanted influential and energetic Agents to introduce our Premium Bond scheme and earn a decent income. Very liberal terms. Apply enclosing 3|4 anna stamp, City Bank of Eastern India, Ltd., Aligarh. (2342).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

93. SPECIALISTS.

Greetings—Hakim Jafferi, the late physician to H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipore, H. H. the Raja of Narsingh Gadh, H. H. the Nawab of Rampur and the Nawab of Dacca, a famous specialist in Tuberculosis, Asthma, and female diseases has arrived in Bombay. He may be consulted at his residence, 182, Bohra Bazar (Fort) between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. daily.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per Insertion.

1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.
I. C. No. 3 of 1934

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act
and
In the matter of the JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING & PRESSING CO., LTD.

VASSONJI SONS & Co., a firm & Others .... Petitioners.

The CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 21st day of May, 1934, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to the undersigned at his Office at JEHANGIR BUILDING, 133, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, and if so required by notice in writing from the undersigned in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Scheme for the issue of Debentures to the Creditors of the Company.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1934.

H. H. WADIA.

8344

Public Notices

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 4938|123-I of 1934.

With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's notification No. 18876|123-I, dated the 21st December, 1933, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (f) (ii) of sub-section (I) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, made the following additional rules in connection with the operation of all classes of wireless receiving sets in streets and public places:—

1. No person shall operate or cause to be operated a wireless receiving set in any street or public place at any time without having previously obtained a licence from the Commissioner of Police.

2. Every person holding a licence as aforesaid who operates or causes to be operated a wireless receiving set in any street or public place shall, on the approach of any horse, pony, mule, or other animal, either led, driven, or ridden, which appears to be restive or frightened thereby, at once stop the set and no set shall again be operated until such animal shall be at a safe distance.

3. No wireless receiving set shall be operated or caused to be operated by any person holding a licence as aforesaid in any street or public place in the vicinity of a place of worship during the hours of worship, or of any court house or public office during the hours of business, or any hospital, except with the previous consent of the person or persons in authority at any of the premises mentioned.

4. No wireless receiving set shall be operated or caused to be operated in any street or public place by a person holding a licence as aforesaid, except in accordance with such special orders as to the street or place where or the occasion and period of time when such set may be operated as the Commissioner of Police may, at any time or from time to time, deem proper to give.

5. No wireless set shall be operated or caused to be operated in any street or public place by a person holding a license as aforesaid, in such a way as to disturb or cause annoyance to, any other person residing in or carrying on business in any building or premises adjoining such street or place.

6. Every person who operates or causes to be operated a wireless receiving set in connection with a procession in any street or public place shall comply with all orders or directions regarding the control, conduct, behavior or action of such procession or assembly as may be given by the Police.

7. No wireless receiving set shall be operated or caused to be operated in a street or public place as a means of attracting attention or in such a way as to attract an assemblage of persons and any person so operating who finds that a crowd has gathered for the purpose of listening to the matter being broadcasted, shall immediately cease to operate the set.

8. The Commissioner of Police shall have absolute discretion in determining whether a licence for operating a wireless receiving set in a public place shall or shall not be granted to any applicant and the conditions under which any such licence shall be granted, and shall have the power of cancelling the licence if on enquiry he finds it has been knowingly used in a manner contrary to the conditions laid down.

9. The foregoing rules shall not be deemed to prevent the Commissioner of Police, or subject to his orders, any police officer, from giving as occasion may require any special direction or order under sub-section (I) or the issuing of any notification under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 19th April, 1934.

8345

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited before the 14th May, 1934, for the construction of a hall (65' X 40'), a gymnasium, etc., in the premises of the Lokmanya Seva Sangh, Vile Parle. Tender forms can be had on payment of Rs. 3, from Messrs. VAIDYA & CO., Architects, 106-12, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

8341

Public Notices

FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the Gaikwar Sugar Works & Distillery at Gandevi in the Baroda State. The land admeasures about 23 Bighas and the Sugar Factory can manufacture sugar from sugar cane (the daily production capacity of the Factory being about ten tons of sugar) and also refine jaggery in off season.

Offers must be addressed to the Chief Manager, Raj Darbhanga, at Darbhanga, and must reach him on or before 15th May, 1934.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Attorneys for the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Darbhanga.

8180.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held on the 27th day of April, 1934, under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Scindhia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and pursuant to the consent Decree dated 2nd February, 1926, passed in the High Court Suit No. 2786 of 1925 (the Scindhia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., vs. Mulji Dharsi & Co.), our client has contracted to purchase the following property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece of land containing an area of five hundred and ninety-seven square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 1 of the Nowroji Hill Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by a strip of land belonging to the said Bombay Improvement Trust, twenty-five feet in width proposed to be laid out as a passage, on the South by first Chinch Bunder Cross Road, on the West by Chinch Bunder Road and on the North by land belonging to the said Bombay Improvement Trust which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3185 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 1721 together with the buildings thereon, consisting partly of a ground floor and four upper floors and partly of an outbuilding of ground floor only which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 4221 to 4225, Street Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1934.

RATILAL P. JANI,
For Messrs. Motichand & Devidas, Purchaser's Attorneys.

8343

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & Co

SALE OF SALVAGE OF MACHINERY DAMAGED BY FIRE & WATER AT THE RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS, KENNEDY ROAD, POONA.

Under instructions from the Surveyors and Adjustors on behalf of the Insurance Offices concerned Messrs. MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers, will receive private offers at their rooms for the purchase of the Salvage of the following machinery salved from the late fire at the above mills upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 7th May, 1934.

50 Carding Engines; 5 Drawing frames; 5 slubbing frames; 10 Intermediated frames; 26 Rowing frames; 60 Ring frames; 1 Doubling frame; 1 stitching machine; 1 Tubular Banding Machine; Roller covering machinery and Grinding rollers.

All gearing such as shaftings, pulleys, pedestals couplings, etc.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 in cash should be sent separately with the offer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned. The conditions of sale would be binding to the purchaser.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

AUCTION SALE OF BRIGHTLANDS PROPERTIES AT MATHERAN

Sale of properties useful for **RESIDENCE, HOTELS AND SANATORIUMS**

on Hermitage Road ten Minutes' walk from Station & Rugby Park.

By order of the owner Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, 20th May, 1934 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on site at Matheran in three separate lots or as a whole the properties known as Brightlands bearing Leases Nos. 54a 1, 54a 2, 54a 3, and admeasuring about 4700, 2300 and 27000 square yards respectively.

Each lot comprises of two very spacious bungalows with outhouses, etc., fully furnished.

For further particulars apply.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 STEEL BARRELS.

By order of the Director of Contracts, Sale of 50 unserviceable steel barrels 40|45 gallon capacity will be held on WEDNESDAY, 9-5-34 at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at Headquarters Embarkation Stores and Shipping Depot near Carnac Bunder, Fire Brigade.

Terms cash.

CRAWFORD & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tango Maru	6893	29 Apr.	10 May
Mayebashi Maru	7005	18 May	29 May
Hakodate Maru	5303	26 May	5 June
*Ginyo Maru	9000	29 May	13 June
Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 June	26 June

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10000	15 May
Kashima Maru	10000	29 May.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Fushimi Maru,	11000	10 May
Hakozaki Maru	10500	23 May

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chinchibu Maru	17500	6 June
Tatsuta Maru	17000	20 June

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11600	4 June
Heian Maru	11600	23 June

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

It is to the Atank Nigrah Pills given to revive hopes of Life among those who look aged though young.

A Leading Tonic

Rupee One per tin (32 Pills)

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Jamnagar—Kathiawar
Bombay Branch: Kalbadevi Road.

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

Telephone No. 22997.

B. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Post Box No. 322, Tel. No. 22337

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FOREIGN

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The Sunday Edition must be entered for not less than six months.

THE CARLTON

6-30 & 10 p.m.

Ramon Novarro

As the Greatest Lover of all Egypt Singing "LOVE SONGS OF THE NILE" and making fiery love to a girl from the WEST!

"A NIGHT IN CAIRO"

with
MYRNA LOY
REGINALD DENNY

Commencing 12th Sat.

SHREE CINE TONE'S
Sensational Social Talkie

"MANJARI"

Vividly portrays the burning topic of the day that surges the mind of the Society

Featuring
MUSHTARY,
Master ANDAZ,
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Director: MOTI GIDWANI

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 5.

British Emperor, Bolyen, Abadan.
Garada, Clerk, Karachi.
Barenfels, Muller, Hamburg.
Karanja, Buirel, Durban.
Kidderpore, Draper, Kobe.
Varsova, Durkee, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, May 6.

Bahadur, Brewin, Calcutta.
Jalavihar, Memery, Moulmein.
Naringa, Hughes, Rangoon.
Garada, Clerk, Calcutta.

Bombay, May 7.

Dalgoma, Beerking, Karachi.
Karanja, Baird, Bhavnagar.
City of London, Brown, Liverpool.

LOADING.

Bombay, May 5.

Steamer Dalgoma for London.
" Barenfels for Hamburg.
" C|o Perth for New York.
" Nurjehan for Calcutta.
" Rajput for Calcutta.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karanja:—The M M Coy's steamer Karanja arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails, a general cargo and 544 passengers.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 218 passengers.

S S British Emperor:—The A P O Coy's steamer British Emperor arrived in harbour on Saturday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Garada:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Garada arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Barenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd steamer Barenfels arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Kidderpore:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Kidderpore arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Bahadur:—The T M Coy's steamer Bahadur sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalavihar sailed yesterday for Moulmein with ballast.

S S Naringa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Naringa saile yesterday for Rangoon with ballast.

S S Garada:—The B I S N Co's steamer Garada sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Dalgoma:—The M M Coy's steamer Dalgoma will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Karanja:—The B I S N Co's steamer Karanja will sail to-day for Bhavnagar with same bottom cargo.

1|Ck

IMPORTS.

Bombay May 5.

S S Tango Maru; Agents N Y Kaisha, Ltd., from Yokohama:—15 cases toys, 25 c|s beer, 50 c|s slates, 23 c|s rayon goods, 60 c|s silk yarn, 580 c|s silk piecegoods, 109 drums chemicals, 20 dms dyes 248 bags sugar, 55 bundles brassware, 201 coils transmission conductors, 125 cases rayon and cottons.

From Tokyo:—65 cases cotton shirting, 100 c|s cotton yarn, 72 c|s clocks, 57 c|s copper wire, 20 c|s toys, 500 c|s beer, 310 casks chemicals.

From Nagoya:—125 cases cotton shirting, 18 c|s clocks, 184 c|s glassware.

From Osaka:—205 drums paint, 127 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods, 40 c|s cotton piecegoods, 124 c|s cotton yarn, 55 c|s cycle-parts, 30 c|s enamel ware, 60 c|s rubber goods, 55 c|s rayon yarn, 20 c|s rayon goods, 262 c|s cotton shirting, 45 c|s silk yarn, 330 c|s glassware, 30 c|s celluloide goods, 200 casks lead, 200 drums coal pitch, 235 bundles copper circles, 2554 bundles brassware.

From Kobe:—370 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods, 200 c|s cotton and art silk mixed shirting, 220 c|s cotton piecegoods.

From Kobe.—59 cases silk piece goods; 10 cases silk yarn; 30 cases rayon piece goods; 79 cases confectionery; 90 cases glass ware 40 cases cotton yarn; 42 cases camphor; 30 cases umbrella goods 50 cases wollen yarn; 31 cases valves; 60 cases celluloid goods; 102 cases motor tyres; 105 cases nails; 30 cases enamel ware.

From Moji.—338 bags soda ash

From Shanghai.—106 cases silk yarn; 15 bales noil yarn.

From Hongkong.—61 rails matting; 1000 bags sugar, 100 bags beans; 25 bags cassia; 50 bags sugar candy.

From Canton.—35 cases munsall; 880 bundles cassia; 17 rails matting; 50 bales raw silk.

From Singapore.—16 bags nutmeg; 41 cases rubber goods; 33 pces. longs; 850 bags sago flour; 25 cases pine apples.

From Penang.—100 slates tin; 196 bags betelnuts; 41 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo.—26 bags pplum ago; 1400 bags copra; 164 bundles rubber goods; 134 cyl. coconut oil.

EXPORT. Bombay May 5.

S S Mundra for Hull.—400 bags crushed meal, A Dawn & Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool.—51 drums Castor oil, W Latham & Co.; 8 bales wool raw, T Bamanlal; 50 bales cotton thread waste S Trikamlal & Co.; 16 tons bauxito ore, Thos. Cook & Sons; 110 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.; 135 bales coton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Glasgow,—50 drums castor oil, Svastika Oil Mills; 31 bags groundnut oil cakes, S M Rajgor & Co.; 495 bags masoor, Ralli Bros.

For Manchester.—77 drums castor oil, W Latham & Co.

S S Victoria for Genoa.—2393 bags linseed, A Podar & Co. 360 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.; 110 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd., 110 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.;

S S City of Poona for Glasgow —1000 bags masoor, T S Thadani & Sons.

S S Barenfels for Hamburg.—160 bags casium, Imperial Export Co.

S S Heimin Maru for Kobe.—225 ton iron scrap A Popatlal & Sons; 500 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.

S S Meigen Maru for Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

S S Yoko Maru for Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw, R Ravji & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.

S S Tango for Kobe.—290 bales cotton raw, N Fatehally & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

Feni, May 4.—Binoy Bhusan Dutta and Makhanlal Nandy, first-year students of the Local College and residents of Chittagong and Dhirendra Chandra Das Gupta of Nababpur were arrested on Thursday under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act. The Police searched their houses and seized some objectionable writings.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

PRESIDENCY HEALTH REPORT

Nasik District Records Increase In Cholera Mortality; While Meningitis Is Down

The following is the official report of the Health Conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 28th April:—

In the presidency excluding Sind there were in all 101 attacks and 58 deaths from plague against 105-82 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Satara 30 attacks and 20 deaths against 17-13; Dharwar 28-21 against 32-29; Belgaum 19-7 against 17-12; Bijapur 7-3 against 4-6; Kaira 5-1 against 9-4; Ratnagiri 6-5 against 3-7; Kanara 4-1 against 4-1 and Sholapur 2-0 against 2-8. All possible stops are being taken in the affected areas to bring the epidemic under control.

Anti-plague inoculations performed during the week numbered 1,447 bringing the total of inoculations since January 1st to 1,44,537.

CHOLERA.

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 233 attacks and 131 deaths against 192 attacks and 90 deaths in the previous week. Nasik district reported 153 attacks and 83 deaths against 59-37 in the previous week; Poona 61-35 against 107-39; Thana 12-6 against nil; Ahmednagar 5-5 against 24-12 and Bombay City 2-1 against 2-2.

The usual preventive measures were energetically carried out.

The number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week was 722 bringing the total since January 1st to 5,650.

SMALL-POX.

The small-pox figures for the week are:—Nasik district 281 attacks and 39 deaths; Satara 79-12; Poona 71-15; Ahmednagar 64-4; East Khandesh 52-5; Thana 27-2; Dharwar 21-4; Ratnagiri 20-3; Ahmedabad 20-9; Kolaba 19-5; Kanara 15-1; Sholapur 14-1; Surat 9-7; Belgaum 8-5; West Khandesh 3-0; Panch Mahals 1-1; Nawabshah 16-3; Larkana 10-2; Karachi 1-0; Upper Sind Frontier 1-0; Dadu 1-0; Sukkur 1-0 and Bombay City 13-11. Total 747 attacks and 129 deaths against 920-160 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-CPINAL FEVER.

47 attacks and 27 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 50 attacks and 36 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 16 attacks and 10 deaths during the week against 20 attacks and 15 deaths in the previous week; Viramgam reported 2 attacks only; Dholka town 1-1; rest of Ahmedabad district 1-1; Poona City 3-4; Ahmednagar district 4-2; Kurla town 2-0; Karachi City 1-2; Karachi District 2-2; Larkana town 1-0; Ratodero 1-0; Jacobabad town 2-0; Upper Sind Frontier District 1-0; Nawabshah District 7-3 and Bombay City 3-2.

ARMAMENT RING

U. S. A. Sweeping Enquiry

The action of the United States Senate in ordering a sweeping investigation of the armaments ring is the culmination of a long fight waged by Senator Borah, who in a series of striking speeches has denounced munition makers as breeders of mischief between nations writes the New York Correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

According to the terms of the resolution passed by the Senate, Vice-President Garner is asked to appoint a committee of seven Senators to investigate the activities of all firms in the United States dealing in armaments and the methods used in promoting their sale.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL?

The Committee is also instructed to inquire into the desirability of a Government monopoly of the manufacture of machines of war.

University and high school students throughout America, who went on strike against war, cheered the Senate resolution. At 11 o'clock many thousands of students walked out of their classrooms, and in some instances examination-rooms, in order to participate in anti-war demonstrations. Two thousand men and women of Columbia University downed notebooks and demonstrated on the Campus here.

TROTSKY'S SECRET OUT

Revolutionary Hiding In A Villa Near Paris

Parisians learned to their astonishment that for the past nine months Leon Trotsky, the Russian revolutionary leader who was driven into exile by Stalin, has been living at Barbizon, the famous beauty spot outside the city in the forest of Fontainebleau writes the Paris Correspondent of "News-Chronicle".

The Ministry of the Interior and the authorities of the Surete Generale (the French Scotland Yard) were aware of his presence there, and had given him permission to take up his residence in the village.

They had, however, withheld the information from the local police, fearing that the revolutionary's presence might become generally known.

This fact, together with the curiosity of the villagers at Barbizon concerning the mysterious foreigner who had rented the villa in their midst, led during the week-end to an extraordinary comedy.

The villa where Trotsky with his wife, two body-guards and two large dogs have been living, was always shut and no one was admitted from the outside. Tradesmen had to pass their goods through an iron grille.

TALK OF SPIES

Every evening after dark a motor-cyclist would arrive and leave a package of letters. There was talk of spies and a secret printing press. Other villagers asserted that the occupants of the house were counterfeit coiners.

Finally the local police took action. On Friday they intercepted the motor-cyclist. His papers not being in order, he was taken into custody.

The police at the county town of Melun then decided to search the house. Yesterday they entered, and found themselves, to their astonishment, in the presence of Trotsky.

But Trotsky produced his passport and other papers, showing that he was perfectly entitled to be where he was, and the policemen, who were headed by an examining magistrate, had no alternative but to withdraw.

This evening M. Berthoin, the new Director of the Surete Generale, explained that Trotsky, who up to last November was living in Corsica, had applied for permission to change his residence in view of threats against his life.

It is understood that, now that his hiding-place has been discovered, the authorities will request Trotsky to return to Corsica.

(After his expulsion from Russia in January, 1928, Trotsky lived until last year in the Island of Prinkipo, in the Sea of Marmora. He then obtained permission to live in France and Corsica.)

According to the Exchange, the revolutionary said to the investigating police:

"I am an old conspirator and at present am preparing the Fourth International."

PUNJAB PLEA FOR CONCILIATION

Mr. Ghani's Appeal To End Bombay Strike

LAHORE, May 3.

A suggestion that in order to end the present deadlock between textile workers and millowners of Bombay the Government should immediately appoint a Court of Inquiry or a Board of Conciliation, is made by Mr. M A Ghani, M L C., General Secretary of the Punjab Labour Board, in the course of a statement to the Press on the strike situation in Bombay.

A GREAT EVENT.

He adds: "The gigantic strike of the textile workers of Bombay is certainly a great event for the workers of this country. I am gratified to feel that the organisers of the strike have been able to persuade more than 85,000 workers to down tools. The fact that such a large number of workers has struck work shows that they must have some very genuine grievances.

But it is a pity that the organisers of the strike have not made any attempt in the least so far for taking in their confidence the public in general and the workers and their leaders in partirular by acquainting us with the case of the textile workers. We in the Punjab are to a great extent in the dark as regards the real cause of the strike.

WAGE-CUTS.

Cuts in the wages of the workers could not be the sole and immediate cause of the strike because those cuts are now-a-days a fashion of the day with the capitalists. I would, therefore, request the organisers of the strike to tell us the real grievances of the textile workers which led them to declare the strike.

LAST WEAPON.

I hope the strike is not for the sake of strike. It would have been better if all the avenues for the redress of grievances have been explored, and then failing them, the strike, which is the last weapon in the hands of the workers, would have been declared. It was necessary for the leaders to apply to the Government for the appointment of a Court of Inquiry of a Board of Conciliation under the Indian Trades Disputes Act. Had this been done I have no doubt that in view of the genuine grievances of the workers, the Government would have certainly acceded to their request.

WANTED CONCILIATION.

It is a pity that due benefit is not derived from this act and direct action is taken with the consequent hardships on the workers attendant with a strike. I hope the Government with all its sympathy would step in and appoint a Court of Inquiry or a Board of Conciliation and thus end the present deadlock which is neither good for the workers nor for the millowners."—A.P.

Munshiganj.—Manajaddi Mridha and another Mohommedan young man were sentenced on Thursday by the Sub-Divisional Officer to three years' rigorous imprisonment under section 19 of the Arms Act for possessing an unlicensed baoynet.—United Press.

POISONED BY TAINTED ICECREAM

College Principal & Others Removed To Hospital

LAHORE, May 5.

A serious case of icecream poisoning is reported in Lahore, the victims being the Principal of the Medical College who is still in hospital, Major Mirajkar, Surgeon-in-charge and others.

It is understood that after a dinner party given by Doctor Vishwanath at "Stiffles," those who partook icecream fell ill more or less seriously but those that did not take icecream escaped. It appears that the icecream was tainted.

It is further reported that several other members of the public who took icecream at this restaurant on that day also suffered from acute symptoms of poisoning.

The Municipal health department are investigating the affair and propose to take steps to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

Fortunately no case has yet proved fatel.—United Press

BETRAYED BY HIS VOICE

Banker Trapped After Eleven Years

NEW YORK (By Mail)

After being sought by police for 11 years, Mr. Vinvenzo Tisbo, a fugitive New York banker, has been arrested in New York, as a result of one of his former depositors recognising his voice on the telephone.

Tisbo's bank in the Italian quarter of the city failed in 1923 with losses to depositors at first estimated at £400.000 but later reduced to £60,000 through realisation of assets.

Recently Mr. Joseph Tarantino a former depositor, who is now engaged in the liquor-blending trade, telephoned an order to an alcohol supply firm. He immediately recognised the voice which answered his call as that of Tisbo.

It was Tisbo who brought delivery of the alcohol and Tarantino luring him into the cellar locked the door and called the police.

The former banker confessed that he had been able to conceal scars on his face, and thus escaped being recognised in the streets, but he had not been able to alter his voice.

TICKET INSPECTOR BAILED OUT

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, May 4.

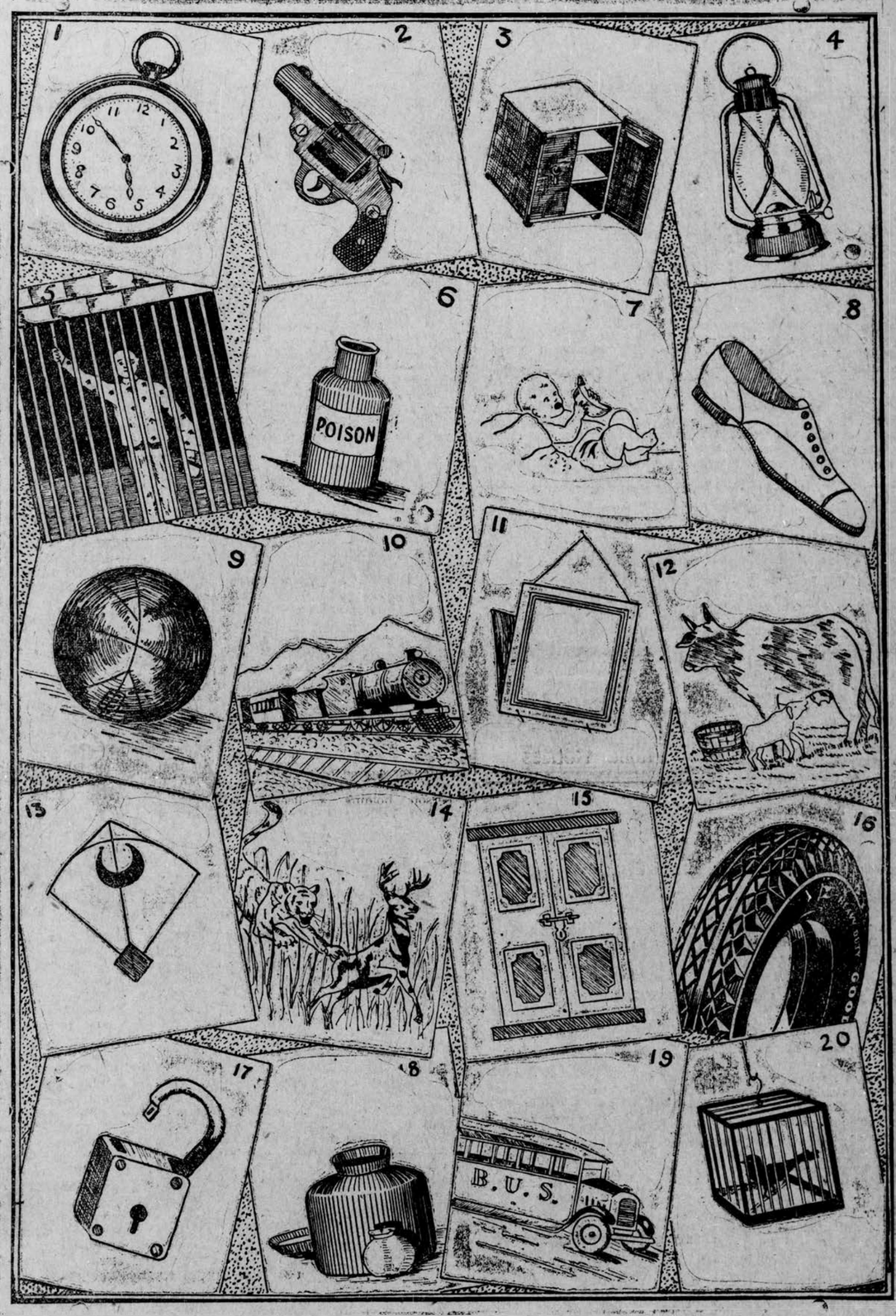
Mr. Udaram Balchand Chablani travelling ticket inspector on the G.I.P. Railway, who was formally arrested by the Kalyan Railway Polce on charges under sections 101 and 129 of the Indian Railways Act for alleged negligence in not pulling the chain to stop the Down Nagpur Express on the night of April 6, 1933 after Vithal Gangaram Mane is said to have jumped out of the train, while it was passing through the tunnel between Thana and Mumbra and killed by an up train was let out on furnishing a bail for Rs. 1,000.

It is learnt that the inquiry into this matter, which was closed by the Kalyan railway police last year, was re-opened this year under special orders from the District Magistrate, Thana.

COMPETITION

What Do They Require

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	AND Rs. 200 CONSOLATION PRIZES
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	



This is a simple and a interesting competition.

Each one of the twenty illustrations REQUIRES something .

For instance illustration No. 1 (Watch) requires WINDING, and it is the correct answer. You have therefore to fill No. 5 of the clues given against No. 1 of illustration in the coupon. To make the competition simple enough, the full list of all the clues is also given.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right requirements for the articles illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the Number of illustration as shown in the coupon. "Do not Enter the Words of the Clue."

2. When you have filled in all the clues, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps and post.

Your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

(3) Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 16th May 1934. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The prizes will be announced on the 24th May, 1934.

LIST OF CLUES

1. MONEY	5. WINDING	9. STRING
2. PICTURE	6. FOOD	10. ESCAPE.
3. KEY	7. OIL	11. VICTIM
4. LOCK	8. WATER	12. KICK
13. NOURISHMENT	16. FREEDOM	19. AIR
14. CAUTION	17. POLISHING	20. CLEANING
15. MILK	18. DRIVER	

ENTRY COUPON.

No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.	No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.
1	5	11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

LEICESTER WICKETS WITHER BEFORE AUSTRALIAN ATTACK

O'Reilly Captures 7 Wkts. For 39 Runs But Misses Hat Trick

PATAUDI HITS OUT IN COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, May 5.

Commencing their match against the Australians in showery weather and on a slightly wet wicket, the Leicester batsmen shaped disappointingly against O'Reilly who was to-day spinning more than he did at Worcester. After being 45 for one, Leicester lost 7 wickets or 82. The tail, however, stopped the rot and carried the total to 152 at which score the innings concluded, Shipman being top-scorer with 30 runs. O'Reilly bowled with such deadly effect that he secured all the first seven wickets conceding but 39 runs. He twice took wickets in successive balls but was unlucky to miss the hat-trick.

AUSTRALIA BAT.

Ponsford and Brown opened the Australian innings. After scoring 9 runs the former batsman was out l.b-w to Geary. Bradman came on in place of Ponsford and the pair had raised the score to sixty-one for no further loss at the close, Brown batting 25 and Bradman batting 26. Both Brown and Bradman were missed in the slips off risky strokes when they had scored a single.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

Patudi's Brilliant Display

LONDON, May 5.

The Nawab of Pataudi after an uncertain start, gained complete mastery of the game, cutting and driving in capital form, and in a stay at the wicket lasting for ten minutes under three hours made no mistake. Fifteen boundaries were included in his total. He scored his second fifty in thirty-five minutes. In partnership with Martin he added 148 runs in 125 minutes for the fourth wicket.

Woolley was at the crease for forty minutes in the course of which he gave a brilliant display, one six and eight fours being his scoring strokes.

Batting in all for three and a half hours Watson hit once over the rails and six times to the ropes. His partnership with Iddon for the third wicket yielded 154 runs (not out) in 140 minutes.

Barber's innings was free from blemish, this being his second successive century. He was batting for nearly three and three-quarter hours making 168 including two sixes and eighteen fours. In partnership with Davidson for the fifth wicket he helped to add 198 runs in 105 minutes. Davidson made his first professional appearance to-day. In a stay of three hours he hit two sixes and seven fours.

LARWOOD FIT AS EVER.

Rain held up the eagerly awaited appearance of Larwood until half an hour before lunch in which Larwood dispelled all doubts about his fitness. Taking his usual nineteen paces he bowled at almost his usual speed and captured three wickets in six overs, two being clean-bowled. Pataudi played excellent cricket, scoring mainly through late-cuts and drives to cover. He completed a chanceless fifty in 85 minutes. Tate appeared in the new role of opening bat in view of the retirement of Bowley but was out at thirteen.

SCORES.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced to-day:—

Surrey vs. Glamorgan at Oval: Glamorgan 352 (Dyson 72; Mercer 72! Lavis 83, not out). Surrey 7 for no loss.

Kent vs Essex at Gravesend:—Kent 273 (Woolley 52; Todd 130). Essex 36 for no loss.

Northamptonshire vs. Middlesex at Northampton:—Northants 124. Middlesex 40 for one.

Derbyshire vs. Lancashire at Ilkeston:—Lancashire 225 for 2 Watson 111, not out; Iddon 58 not out).

Sussex vs. Hamsphire at Hove: Sussex 228 for 8 (Melville 59).

Nottinghamshire vs. Somerset at Nottingham:—Somerset 156 (Hawkins 82; Larwood 4 for 31). Notts 18 for no loss.

M. C. C. vs. Yorkshire at Lords: Yorkshire 410 (Barber 168; Davidson 101 not out). M. C. C. 8 for no loss.

Oxford University vs. Worcester at Oxford:—Worcester 299 (Pataudi 126; Jackson 5 for 65). Oxford 12 for no loss.—Reuter's Special.

TEST MATCH BROADCASTS FOR INDIA

LONDON, April 27. (By Air Mail).

A new departure in the Empire Broadcasting Service from Great Britain to listeners in India will be the transmission of descriptive commentaries on thee Test Matches between England and Australia during the coming summer.

Mr. Greaves, Empire and Foreign Director of the British Broadcasting Corporation, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, said he hoped to be able to arrange for about an hour's commentary "ball by ball" starting at about noon (British Summer Time). It would be received in Bombay and Calcutta between 5 and 6 in the evening.

PROGRAMME EXCHANGE.

The B.B.C. also hoped to arrange further relays of Indian wireless programmes for listeners in Great Britain and other parts of the Empire.

Mr. Graves emphasised that the stumbling block to this development was the high cost of transmissions.

At present broadcasts from India to England came by way of the Anglo-India radio telephone service at ordinary commercial rates, so that an hours programme cost £100 for transmission alone. The England-to-India broadcasts were very much cheaper, as broadcasting was relied on throughout.—Reuter.

BOURNEMOUTH TENNIS FINALS

Miss Round's Spectacular Win

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, May 5.

In the Bournemouth Lawn Tennis Finals, Miss Dorothy Round beat Miss Scriven 6—2, 2—6, 8—6. In a thrilling struggle Miss Scriven had the match point five times in the third set and thrice at 5—3 and then 5—4, 6—5. But Miss Round thereafter made a brilliant recovery.

Doubles:—Mrs. Godfree and Miss Susan Noel beat Miss Dearman and Miss Lyle 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

Men's Doubles:—Crawford and McGrath beat Quist and Turnbull 3—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3.—Reuter.

"CAVALCADE" WINS KENTUCKY DERBY

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LOUISVILLE, May 6.

The Kentucky Derby race of a mile and a quarter run over Churchill Downs resulted as follows:

1 Mrs. I. D. Sloano's 'Cavalcade.'

2 Alfred D. Vanderbilt's 'Discovery.'

3 Mrs. Frank J. Heller's 'Agrarian.'

Thirteen ran. Won by three lengths, four lengths separated the second and third. The winner was ridden by the veteran jockey, Mack Garner. Betting was 6/5 on Cavalcade, 12/1 Discovery and 15/1 Agrarian.—

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA AIR RACE

LONDON (By Air Mail).

The routes for the England-Australia Centenary air-race which starts from London on October 20, have now been fixed.

According to a Royal Aero Club announcement, they will be as follows:—

Speed Race.—London, Bagdad, Allahabad, Singapore, Darwin, Charleville, Melboure.

Handicap Race.—London, Marseilles, Rome, Athens, Aleppo, Bagdad, Bushire, Karachi, Jodhpur Allahabad, Calcutta, Rangoon, Bangkok, Alor Star, Singapore, Batavia, Rambang, Koepang, Darwin, Newcastle Waters, Glnocurry, Charleville, Narromine, Melboure. Reuter.

6-MILE RUNNING RACE

Collegian's Success

Mr. Mohanrao Agarkar (of St. Xavier's College) won the Bombay Presidency Championship in the 6-mile running race on the 29th April last.

Mr. Agarkar performed wonderful physical culture feats, such as halting a motor car with the teeth under the patronage of Mr. L. N. Brown, I.C.S, the Collector of Nasik. His other feats included the passing of loaded cart over his body.

He is also a good boxer, and stood third in the contest with the Palestine team held recently.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Arsenal Win Championship

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 5.

Thrilling promotion and relegation struggle marked the conclusion of the eventful Association football season. A goal from a wing by the injured centre forward Palethorp, fourteen minutes before time assured Preston of promotion, while Spence's goal in the seventeeth minute enabled Barnsley to return to the second division in view of Chesterfield's failure to beat Stockport.

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed at Highbury. After the match 15,000 spectators gathered in front of the stand to witness McKenna, President of Football League present Arsenal with the Championship shield and medals.

LINCOLN'S SPARKLING DISPLAY

Lincoln played sparkling football, packed with thrills and staggered Bolton by two to nil lead in second-half through Marklew and Iverson. Jones playing his first game on a senior side, netted for Bolton and Finnery equalised from a free-kick. Brentford encouraged by prospects of promotion gave a delightful display. The first half passed goalless. Fletcher scored in the fifty-second minute but Anderson equalised ten minutes later. Scott netted winner seven minutes before time. Preston were lucky to obtain victory today over Southampton. Southampion were the better side but Preston defence held out under severe pressure.

ROUGH PLAY AT STOCK-PORT

Millwall should have scored from a free-kick outside the penalty area in the first minute. Manley scored in the ninth minute following a corner. Three minutes after resumption Cape increased the lead; he raced through and scored from an obvious offside position. Millwall were more aggressive but their forwards hung on to the ball very long and were frequently dispossessed.

There was a spirited championship struggle at Stockport. The match was played at a terrific pace and play was inclined to be rough. Chesterfield were hard-pressed, but no goals were put on in first-half. On resumption Chesterfield remained on defensive and Stockport forwards made no impression on resolute defenders.

LEAGUE TABLE

The following are the results of football matches played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 2; Sheffield United 0.
Birmingham 1; Huddersfield 3.
Derby County Vs. Sunderland (Unplayed).
Everton 2; Aston Villa 2.
Leeds 3; Chelsea 1.
Manchester City 4; Wolverhampton 0.
Middlesbrough 4; Leicester 1.
Sheffield Wednesday 2; Stoke 2.
West Bromwich 2; Portsmouth 1

SECOND DIVISION

Blackpool 1; Bradford 1.
Bradford City 2; Grimsby 1.
Bury 1; Brentford 2.
Fulham 1; Oldham 2.
Hull 0; Burnley 2.
Lincoln 2; Bolton 2.
Millwall 0; Manchester United 2.
Notts County 1; Westham 2.
Port Vale 3; Nottingham Forest 1.
Southampton 0; Preston 1.
Swansea 2; Plymouth 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section)

Aldershot 3; Charlton 2.
Brighton vs. Watford (Later).
Bristol City 5; Southend 1.
Clapton 0; Coventry 0.
Luton2; Bournemouth 0.
Newport 1; Crystal Palace 0.
Northampton vs. Cardiff (Later)
Norwich City 0; Bristol Rovers 0.
Queens Park Rangers 5; Gillingham 0.
Swindon 3; Reading 1.
Torquay 0; Exeter 2.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Barrow 12; Gateshead 1.
Carlisle 3; Accrington 0.
Chester 1; Southport 0.
Crewe 3; Tranmere 1.
Doncaster 3; Darlington 2.
Halifax 4; Rochdale 2.
New Brighton 0; Barneley 1.
Rotherham 1; Mansfield 2.
Stockport 0; Chesterfield 0.
Walsall 5; Hartlepool 0.
York 2; Wrexham 4.—Reuter.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from the Indo Chemical Works, Indore, a sample bottle of their preparation Teething Drops.

Mr. Nalinkant D. Overseer who is returning from Europe to-day after studying film industry and sound-recording in Germany, France and England.

PUNJAB CONGRESSMEN MEET

Discussion Of Mahatma's Statement On Sunday

LAHORE, May 6.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar has summoned a metting of Punjab Congressmen for 13th May, to discuss Gandhiji's statement suspending civil disobedience and the formation of the Swaraj Party.—A.P.

Educational Reform In Baroda

BARODA, May 6.

Mr. Littlehales, who was appointed Educational Adviser to the Government of Baroda State to inquire into the present system of education has submitted his report.

The report suggests thorough changes in the present system of education in the Baroda State and recommends the introduction of Montissori and Kindergarten method for the lower standard.

Mr. Littlehales is of the opinion that a Secondary Teachers' Training Institution is necessary. He emphasises the need of modernising the present system which he calls the "Victorian Educational System".

It is understood that Mr. Littlehales's suggestions wills lead to a thorough change in the system of education prevailing at present in Baroda.—United Press.

SENSATIONAL HOCKEY MATCH

Dhyanchand And Roopsingh's Dashing Game At Madras

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, May 6.

The best hockey match of the season was provided this evening at the People's Park when Jhansi heroes including Dhyanchand and Roopsingh of Olympic fame made their debut in the South Indian Athletic Association Hockey Tournament, and defeated one of the strongest local teams in the Madras United Club, by four goals to love.

Play was level throughout and replete with thrills. Madras who started in aggressive mood had the greater measure of game in the first quarter but missed two good chances through faulty finishing. Returning the attack Dhyanchand broke through with pass from the right, and drew the first blood which was followed by a second goal by Mohamed Sher, and Roopsingh, adding the third. Jhansi heroes led by three goals to love at the interval.

Play in the second half was more even. Gopalan who occupied pivotal position for Madras played superbly, and sent up forwards with good openings, but they were repeatedly dispossessed at the ring and the visitors who displayed wonderful stickwork and combination lodged the fourth goal towards the end and deservedly won the match.

1,000 MILES CYCLE TOUR

Under the captainship of Sjt. Mansingh Anansingh, a wrestling teacher of Matunga Vyayam Shala, a party of 6 students of the Shala, Messrs. Sharad Maheshwari, Dashrath Mishra, D. M. Maghpuria, J. B. Bavla, A. G Solanki, B B Chowhan will start for 1000 miles cycle journey tomorrow (Monday at 5 p.m. (S.T.) from King's Circle Garden, Matunga (G. I. P.)

Besides, the members of Matunga Vyayam Shala and Matunga Peoples' Asociation, Dr. Poonshey H. Maisheri will be present to give the cyclists a befitting send off.

MR. SATYAMURTI ON AWARD

Clears Misunderstanding Prevalent In Bengal

CALCUTTA, May 5.

A number of Swarajist leaders are at present devoting their attention to interpreting the position of the Swarajya party with regard to the communal award with a view to canvassing support or at least neutrality of that section of opinion in Calcutta which is adverse to the Ranchi resolution on the White Paper.

An informal discussion between the leaders and editors of newspapers will take place tomorrow.

MR. SATYAMURTI ON AWARD

Mr. Satyamurti in a statement to the Associated Press explains the Swaraj Party's position with regard to the Communal Award. He says:—

"There seems to be some misunderstanding in Bengal about the attitude of the Swaraj Party towards the Communal Award. There are critics, fortunately very few, who can see nothing good in the Swaraj Party. To them I can give no answer but to those who feel genuine difficulties an appeal should be made to understand the position of the Swaraj Party, which claims to be the premier All-India Political Party and which wants to fight the White Paper, the biggest political danger on the Indian horizon to-day.

"The Swaraj Party has neither accepted nor rejected the Commual Award, on the excellent ground that this can be decided only by a representative constituent assembly. The Swaraj Party could have done nothing else if it wants to prove its claim to be representative of all communities in India. Also there is no means of defeating the Communal Award unless there is an agreed settlement among the communities. The Swaraj Party has to choose between postponement indefinitely of an agreed settlement or bringing it as near as possible. It wisely chose the latter course.

NEITHER ACCEPTED NOR REJECTED.

"The fact must be recognised that the Swaraj Party has not accepted the Communal Award, nor of course, has it for reasons stated above. It is to be hoped that the position of the Party will be understood by Hindus and Mahomedans and they will help the party in this work of creating the necessary atmosphere for an agreed settlement. Powerful denunciation of the Communal Award by one community and the enthusiastic support by the other is the surest means of perpetuating the Award. The Swaraj Party has taken the wiser, better and more effective course, and it is for Nationalists in all communities to support the Swaraj Party.—A. P.

MR. SATYAMURTY EXPLAINS

CALCUTTA, May 5.

Questioned by the "United Press" as to how he would reconcile the Swarajist resolution condemning the White Paper without at the same time repudiating the Communal Award, Mr. S. Satyamurti who arrived here to-day said: "The Swarajists undoubtedly believe that joint electorates alone are consistent with nationalism and separate electorates are anti-national. But they feel in order to give effect to their desire that they must make the party more and more broad-based on affections and allegiance of nationalist Hindus and nationalist Muslims.

"Their way of getting rid of the Communal Award is to see that the Hindus and Muslims come nearer together in national fight for freedom and in course of that fight they will come to a settlement which will take place of the Communal Award.

"The Swarajists also feel that the White Paper is the biggest danger on the political horizon to-day. If that is put out of way then the atmosphere becomes clear and easy for an agreed settlemnt between the communities."—United Fress.

CHARRED BONES FOR CHARM MAGIC

KARACHI, May 5.

The story how charm magic drove two Hindu youths to the Hindu cremation ground after sunset with a view to pick up charred bones was narrated to the police who have taken the youths under custody. The youths were seen loitering in the cremation ground by care-takers who noticing the youths attempting to collect charred bones from a burning body reported to the police.—A. P.

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South African Letter

Sovereign Independence Of S. Africa

Status Bills Pass Second Reading

ANTI-INDIAN AGITATION IN THE UNION

Lectures By Swami Adyanand And Pandit Jaimini

(By P. S. JOSHI).

JOHANNESBURG, April 15.

The expected has happened. The opposition in the Union Parliament to the Status Bills drafted by General Hertzog, the Premier, dwindled to only seven, when the vote was taken at the second reading. These Bills aim at reshaping the constitution of South Africa on the pattern of the Westminster Act, which has accepted the sovereign status of the British Dominions. The clause which aroused opposition from some of the South African Party members, referred to the Status of the King. Col. Stallard, the Leader of the Opposition to the Bills, interpreted this as amounting to the divisibility of the Crown; South African neutrality in war and encroaching upon the constitutional rights of the King. The supporters of the Bills, led by Advocate Pirow, the Minister of Railways, and General Smuts, stoutly contended that these Bills did not go at all beyond the Westminster Act, and the constitutional practice. Moreover, they were necessary for the racial peace, which was impossible without the settlement of the constitutional question. The followers of Dr. Malan, among whom there are some staunch Republicans, welcomed the Bills as a stepping-stone to a future South African Republic. Dr. N.J. Van der Merwe spoke on Republicanism and interpreted the Bills as under:—

"The Bill was long overdue. The legal supremacy of the Parliament of Great Britain had been abolished so far as South Africa was concerned..... The King is powerless so far as South Africa was concerned without the express and concurrent will of the people of South Africa. That is the plain meaning of the Bill and I think we have the fullest right to say that this Bill lays down Sovereign Independence for South Africa..... Abolition of the supremacy of Parliament of Great Britain meant to his mind the divisibility of the Crown of Great Britain..... The Bill did not mean the death-knell of Republicanism. South Africa would still be a Republic"

The easy passage of the Status Bill and the ready acquiescence of the English-speaking members of the Parliament mean a powerful victory for General Hertzog and General Smuts, who are today, really the dictators of South Africa. Now, the Government will concentrate on economic issue and before Parliament rises in June, a draft plan of the fusion of political parties led by Generals Hertzog and Smuts will be published. When this plan is accepted by the political parties concerned, an appeal will be made to the country for its endorsement by a general election.

ANTI-INDIAN AGITATION.

Indians in South Africa hardly have any time for rest. Either they are faced by anti-Asiatic legislations drafted by the Government, or they are faced with a venomous anti-Indian agitation carried on by one organisation or the other. Lately, Indians in Transvaal have been attacked furiously by "Reddings Bond" or the South African Rescue League, which has been agitating for the boycott of Indian trade. At the same time, it revolts at the sight of some European girls working in Indian stores. Poor Indians! if they do not employ European girls and carry on their business with Indian assistants only they are attacked for a low standard of living and lack of adaptability to South African conditions, and if they engage Europeans to work in their shops, they are attacked for their joint work in the shops. Indians, no doubt, have to stand in this country on a double-edged sword.

LECTURES ON INDIA.

South African Indians have been fortunate in having two distinguished scholars from India —Swami Adyanand of the Ramkrishna Mission and Pandit Jaimini of all-India fame—among their midst. The former is delivering a course of six lectures on Hindu Philosophy at the Witwatersrand University, a signal honour for an Indian—being the first of its kind in South Africa. A large number of Europeans attend the series of lectures every Tuesday in the large Assembly Hall of the University. Pandit Jaimini is delivering in Durban a series of lectures on the "Effects of Indian Culture in the Different Countries of the World." Both are scholars of their respective subjects and their lectures are very highly appreciated by the audiences.

"The Greatest Blow Of My Life"

GLADYS COOPER'S TRIBUTE TO DU MAURIER

The "News Chronicle" published the following interview with Miss Gladys Cooper in mail week:—

I was deeply shocked to-day when informed of Sir Gerald du Maurier's death.

This is the greatest blow I have had in my life, for I had always been associated with him in my stage career.

The very first big part I played was when I acted with Sir Gerald in "Diplomacy." Since then he had always been my producer in every important role I took.

Without him I could never have managed Mrs. Tanqueray in the revival of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

A TRAGIC IRONY.

The last time I acted with him was in a duologue at a performance for King George's Actors' Pension Fund. By a tragic irony I have agreed to act this with Philip Merivale for the benefit of Associated British Charities in New York on Sunday night.

Sir Gerald was leader of the profession, and his death is as great a loss to the stage as Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree's or Sir George Alexander's.

In his acting he had the greatest naturalness and the greatest charm of any actor I ever saw. In comedy he was marvellously polished, and there was no one to match him in such parts as Raffles. He was a pioneer of the new school of naturalism in acting, and in that way left a great mark on the modern stage.

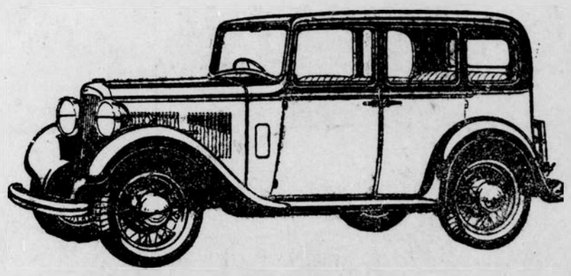
I do not believe, however, that the public ever saw him at his greatest as an actor. That was left for those of us who saw him as producer. He was really at his best then.

I remember when he was "producing" me in Somerset Maugham's play, "The Letter," it was necessary to recruit a number of Chinese for the play. One day at lunch Somerset Maugham, when asked about these actors, said, "Of course, du Maurier is the best Chinese of the lot. He always played everyone else's part better than they did themselves."

It was a pity that the public never saw how versatile and brilliant he could be.

LAHORE, May 5.

H. E. the Governor of the Punjab left this morning for Jogindernagar. His Excellency is due to reach Simla on May 11 on which date the Punjab Government Secretariat opens at Simla for the summer. It closes at Lahore on May 7.—A. P.



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RANCHI DECISION

Mixed Reception By U. P. Congressmen

LUCKNOW, May 4.

Opinion is divided in Congress circles here regarding the decisions of the Ranchi Swarajists' Conference. Mr C B Gupta, a member of the A I C C., reiterated the decision of the recent meeting of Congressmen held at Lucknow that a separate party should not be formed for the purpose of fighting the elections much less when the party is claimed to be the Parliamentary wing of the Congress. If elections were to be fought at all in the name of the Congress they should be fought by the Congress itself. He added that the U. P. Congressmen would press this view point at the A I C S., meeting and revealed that this was the reason why many of them did not attend the Ranchi Conference.

Mr Monhanlal Saxena, also a member of the A I C C., was glad that nothing had been done at the Ranchi Conference that was likely to prejudice the Swarajists case before the meeting of the A I C C. In view of the decision not to extend the life of the Assembly. the A I C C., would have to devise ways and means to give an effectipe reply to the Government's dual policy. He hoped that members of the A I C C., would rise equal to the occasion and sinknig their personal differences take up the challenge as one man.—A. P.

RANCHI DECISION REACTIONS

Hindus And Sikhs Confer To Fight Elections

LAHORE, May 4.

A dozen prominent Hindu and Sikh Leaders of the Punjab met in informal conference to-day at the residence of Raja Narendra Nath to discuss the situation arising out of the resolutions of the Swaraj Party at Ranchi.

It was decided that the Hindus and Sikhs should stand united to oppose the Communal Award besides carrying on general opposition to the White Paper.

"NATIONALIST PARTY REVIVAL

It was further agreed that the old Nationalist Party, which had as its leaders Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai, should be revived for fighting the coming elections. It was also decided that efforts should be made to organise the proposed Nationalist Party on an All India Basis which will keep in the forefront of its programme the rejection of the Communal Award.

MODIFICATIONS WON'T HELP

The conference strongly held that all improvements on the White Paper Constitution were utterly meaningless so long as its communal framework was retined. These leaders expect the central organisations of the Hindus and the Sikhs to accord immediate support to this programme in view of the forthcoming election.—Unietd Press.

BIG BLAZE IN PEGU

Over 200 Houses Burnt And Many Are Rendered Homeless

PEGU, May 4.

Serious fire assisted by strong breeze, destroyed the whole of Payan Village, Shwebo District.

Over 200 houses and a large quantity of paddy were burnt. rendering many homeless.

The damage is reported to be very heavy.—United Press.

SRINAGAR, May 5.

The offices of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir close at Jammu on 5th May and reopen at Srinagar on 11th. H. H. the Maharaja arrives at Srinagar on 7th May.—A. P.

INDIAN BAR COUNCILS ACT

Madras Opinion On Bill Before Assembly

MADRAS, May 5.

The Madras Bar Council meeting to-day considered the provisions of Mr. Amarnath Dutt's Bill in the Assembly to amend the Indian Bar Councils Act the main object of which is to do away with the distinction between advocates and barristers still maintained in some of the provisions of the Bar Councils Act. The Bill also deals with the question whether the Advocate General should be ex-officia Chairman of the Bar Council in Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

ADVOCATE GENERAL TO BE CHAIRMAN.

The Council expressed the view that so far as Madras was concerned the Advocate General should be the Chairman of the Bar Council. As regards the other point, the Council pointed out that no distinction existed in Madras between Barristers and Advocates.—A.P.

RLY. TRUCK TURNS TURTLE

KARACHI, May 5.

A very serious accident occurred this morning in the Karachi Port Trust Yard when a party of workers received severe injuries. Twelve of the injured persons are stated to be in a precarious condition.

It is reported that a party of workers were returning after their night shift duty from the Port Trust Yard in an open truck pulled by a Railway engine. When the truck was shunted off it dashed forcibly with the buffers turning turtle with the above result.—United Press.

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DISCRIMINATORY LEGISLATION

Indian Merchants Urge Commerce Member's Intervention

(From A Special Correspondent).

COLOMBO, April 21.

The Hon. Secretary of the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon, Colombo, has to-day addressed the following communication to Sir Joseph Bhore, Member, Commerce Department, Goverment of India, protesting against the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Ceylon, to prohibit the importation of ghee, eggs, tamarind, etc., from India.

The letter states:—

PROPOSAL A BARRIER TO INTER-COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

The Committee of my Chamber while strongly protesting against the proposed move of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Ceylon, feels that the proposed legislation, which undoubtedly is discriminatory, is most likely to act as a serious barrier to the growth of peaceful and cordial inter-commercial relations between two countries, especially at a time when Ceylon is too anxious to secure a preference to her exports of copra and cocoanut oil to India. The action of the Government of Ceylon in claiming a preference in India to her exportable commodities is incompatible with such discriminatory proposal now under contemplation.

My Committee, while appreciating the object of the Hon'ble the Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Ceylon, viz., to give an incentive to the local farming and cultivation by adopting such protectionist measures is strongly of opinion that this proposal of an entire prohibition is not likely to bring about any increase in the local production. Ghee is one of the staple items in the diet of Indians in Ceylon, and practically 90 per cent. of the imported Ghee is consumed by Indians in Ceylon. This quality of Indian Ghee imported in Ceylon is never likely to be manufactured in this country, especially in view of the fact that the milk supply of the Island is both poor and inadequate. Even the Island's milk supply depends on imported cows. Also, the total annual value of Ghee imported in Ceylon being a little over one lakh of rupees should hardly cause any grave anxiety to the Government of Ceylon.

WHY INDIA ALONE?

Tamarind is another item of food so universally needed by the entire population of the Island. If a total prohibition is enforced, my Chamber feels, there would occur a shortage in this article to meet the demand of the Island with the result that the budget of the poor will be very adversely affected, and they will be deprived of the everyday use of this important item in their diet. But apart from this, my Committee also feels that the total prohibition of this article coming from India will increase the imports from Java and Malaya, the two countries that are to-day serious rivals of Ceylon in her export trade of copra.

Another point on which my Committee desires to invite your attention is that if Ceylon wants to give protection to her local cultivation and produce, why should the imports be prohibited from India alone. It would be in the opinion of my Committee very inequitous and unfair to put a ban on the imports from one country, while allowing free and unrestricted imports of the same article from other countries. If a ban at all is necessary, it should be equitably applied to all countries.

My Committee further desires to invite a reference to a similar discriminatory embargo placed by the Government of Ceylon last year on the import of poultry from India and the effects thereof. Ever since the imports from India of poultry such as fowls, goats and cows have been prohibited, a great shortage in the supply of mutton has been felt, the prices have gone up and there has been a large increase in the imports of cold and frozen meat from Australia. These facts, in the opinion of my Committee sufficiently prove the futility of the legislation enacted last year. Had the prohibition of imports from India really given a stimulus to the local breeding and farming as Home Industry—as obviously was the objective—there should not have arisen any necessity of making such large imports from Australia, as are revealed in the Customs Returns. The recent discussion in the meeting of the Colombo Municipal Council on the shortage of mutton coupled with an increase in prices further goes to strengthen this view. My Committee, therefore, fears that the proposal now under contemplation of prohibiting imports from India of Ghee, Eggs etc., if given legislative effect, would mean only repetition of last year's history.

INTERVENTION URGED.

My Committee hopes with confidence that your Government, in the interests of the vast number of Indians in Ceylon and their trade, will bring necessary pressure on the Government of Ceylon requesting them to refrain from putting such discriminatory legislation on their Statute-Book.

ILLEGAL OPERATION ON NURSE?

Colombo C. I. D's Sensational Allegations Against Doctor And Engineers

COLOMBO, May 5.

The sensational case in which Dr. J. W. S. Attyagalle, a leading physician of Kandy, C. E. Fonseka, a District Engineer, and Aloysius Pereira, an Engineer in the Government Telegraph Department, are being charged by the C. I. D. in connection with an illegal operation on Charlotte Mary Maye, a nurse of the General Hospital, Colombo, was mentioned at the Kandy Police Court yesterday.

All the accused pleaded "not guilty" and the application for bail having been refused, they were remanded till May 7, when witnesses will be examined.

It is alleged that the offence was committed on April 22, at Kandy. These details, the Magistrate said, were omitted from the plaint by mistake.

BAIL REFUSED.

Dr. Attygalle, in reply to the charge, pleaded "not guilty", and said that was all the statement he had to make. Although bail was asked on behalf of him, by his counsel, it was not allowed.

The nurse concerned in this case is now lying in the General Hospital, Colombo, with 104 degrees fever. The Medical Superintendent of the Hospital is of opinion that she is not yet out of danger.

The Court house was packed to its full capacity.—United Press.

Sir Herbert Samuel addressing a Liberal Party demonstration at Bournemouth on Friday, agreed to the suggestion of closer co-operation between Liberals and Labour. He expressed readiness to co-operate with anyone who would join in fighting against policies hostile to peace.

The yacht "Endeavour" which is the challenger for the America Cup is now ready for trials, which is the weather is favourable, will be held on Saturday in the Solent.

HARASSED BY C. I. D. MEN

Dr. Kar Narrates His Experience On Way To Ceylon

COLOMBO, May 3.

Mr Kar, well-known in India as a producer of plays and one who has apt on the stage many plays of Dr Rabindrarath Tagore has arrived in Ceylon to complete the arrangements in connection with the visit of Dr Tagore and his pupils.

Interviewed Mr Kar narrated how he was harassed by the Indian C I D. men on his way to Ceylon. He had, however very kind words regarding the Ceylon police.

It is understood that Dr Tagore will deliver a number of addresses in Ceylon during his six weeks stay. Dr Tagore has also selected "Redemption" for presentation to the Ceylon public in Colombo. —United Press.

"First Aid" And "Home Nursing" Exams Results

In the examination held of the First Aid Class organised for the 3rd and 4th Bombay Guides and 3rd Rangers and of the Home Nursing Class organised for the Seva Sadan, both under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, the following candidates have been declared successful:—

"FIRST AID":—(1) Livnia Abdul Rehman Bastani; (2) Daisy Framroze Bhajivala; (3) Meheran Hormasji Chowna; (4) Manorama Mangaldas Desai; (5) Dossan Pallonji Joshi; (6) Hilla Naorosji Major; (7) Soona Jamshedji Naegaonvala; (8) Amina Abdul Rahim Peermahomed; (9) Sulbha Govinddas Pity; (10) Zubeda Abdul Husein Poonavala; (11) Nargez Hormasji Wadia; (12) Soona Kaikhasru Wadia; (13) Ratty Naorosji Lala; (14) Zubeda Abdul Rahim Peermahomed; (15) Minakshy Venkatrao Shetty; (16) Dowlat Sorab Boyce; (17) Saroj Mangaldas Desai; (18) Sarojini Mansingh Karsondas, and (19) Maneck Kharshedji Limji.

"HOME NURSING":—(1) Meheran Bapuji Rajan; (2) Dina Jamshedji Billimoria; (3) Khorshed Jamshedji Commissariat; (4) Ratty Nowrosji Contractor; (5) Mrs Malti Suryakant Dave; (6) Mrs Noorbanu Gulamhusein Devji; (7) Mithan Pestonji Kapadia; (8) Putlibai Munchersha Karanjia; (9) Gullan Jamshedji Kavarana; (10) Piroja Jamshedji Mehta; (11) Mrs Gulbai Pirojshah Mistri; (12) Mrs Bhikhan Rustomji Mody; (13) Mrs Gulbanoo Rahim Sheriff Devji; (14) Mena Sorabji Patel; (15) Putlan Manchersha Randeria; (16) Coomi Dadabhoy Taraporevala.

Your greatest charm

—a soft, smooth skin

Protect it with this fragrant soap, made from nature's own pure oils

A fine complexion is beauty, everyone can have. It's just a matter of proper care—and experts advise that the most important thing of all is to keep the skin really *clean*, not just on the surface, but deep down in the pores, too.

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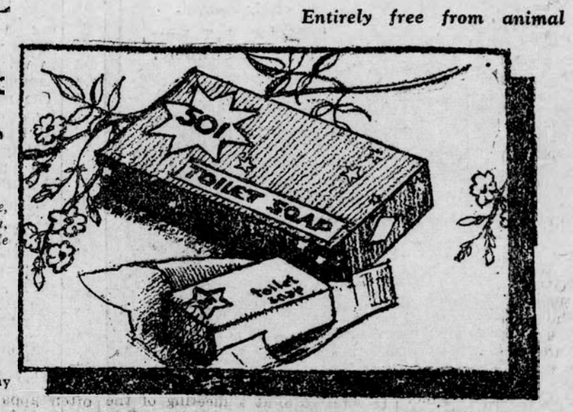
"501" Toilet Soap is made from natural vegetable oils—very pure and mild, free from harsh chemicals and delicately scented with Jasmine. For so pure a soap, "501" is remarkably low in price.

Entirely free from animal fat



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Liberate The Child!

(From A Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 2.

At Monday evening's meeting of the "Teachers' Union" Sakhi Mira School, Vaswani dwelt further on the "Spirit of the Montessore movement." He thought many schools did 'hinsa' to the children. He said:—"Liberate the child. Repression is a sin and a folly." Analysing child-psychology he pointed out that the child was responsive to gentle influences. Vaswani advocated the importance of manual work. He thought gardening had a refining influence on mind and the heart. Respect the hand, said Vaswani, is definitely of the view that charkha and spinning should be introduced into school education.

At the last meeting of the Gita Class Vaswani dwelling on a text of the Gita referred to the modern theory of evolution. Men, he said, was a product of the ages of evolution, and there was no evolution without sacrifice. The true type of progress was sacrifice. Hyderabad was declining in the spirit of sacrifice and succumbing to the evil spirit of 'deti leti.' "Away with the artificial life; return to the true life, —the life of simplicity and sacrifice."

Madura.—One man was stabbed to death and four others injured in a rioting in a village near Nilakotai two days ago. The trouble is alleged to have arisen from a quarrel over fishing.—A. P.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Adhikh Vaishakh Vad 3, 1999
Muslim: Mohurrum 22. 1353.
Parsi: Adar 3. 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 8m.
Srnset: 7h. 3m.
High Water: 6-18, 19-02.
Low Water: 0-44, 12-22.
Reshlts of B. Sc. and Third M. B. B. S. Examinations. University Buildings, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society: 88th Annual General Meeting Pestry of St. Andrew's Church, Rampart Row, Fort, 6 p.m.
Garbas by Santa Cruz ladies at the Khadi Exhibition, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 9.

Municipal Standing Committee. 4-10 p.m.
Lantern Lecture: "Birth of an Illustrated Weekly," at Central Y. M. C. A., 9-15 p.m. Mr. Stanley Jepson will preside. Admission free.

BOMBAY RADIO BROADCAST

On Wednesday 9th May Maulana Abdul Aalin Siddiqi will give a talk in Urdu on "Islam" from 8-10 to 8-30 p.m.

BAND AT SIR P. M. GARDENS

The Band of the 1st Bn. the Great Indian Peninsula Rly. Regiment A. F. I. will play at Sir Phirojshah Mehta's Gardens today (Monday) from 6 to 8 p.m.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Youngmen's Muslim Educational Association Ahmedabad has decided to hold the 2nd Session of Ahmedabad Muslim Educational Conference on 26th and 27th May at Ahmedabad and Mr. M. Yasin Nurie Barrister-at-Law has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Training College for Women conducted by the Bombay Prarthana Samaj has been duly recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. The new term begins on Tuesday 5th June. New rames for the Junior and Senior Classes of the First Year will be registered every day (except Sunday. between 9 and 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) from Thursday the 10th inst.

MURDER CHARGE FAILS

Two Out Of Three Accused Get 5 Years' R. I. Each For Causing Grievous Hurt

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA. May. 6.

A sentence of five years' hard labour was passed on Saturday by Mr. D. C. Joshi, the Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, on two of the accused, while the third was acquitted in the trial before jury of Vithu Hendrya, Mangalya Kathodi and Mahadu Ladkya, on charges of murder etc., of Goma Tukaram at Vadol village (in the division of the Kalyan town police), on the night of November 6 last.

The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" of the offence of murder, while as assessors they found the two accused guilty of causing grievous hurt.

Police Commissioner's Notification

Police Commisioner's notification concerning additional rules in connection with the operation of all classes of wireless receiving sets in street and public places appears in our advertisement columns on page 2.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"The Way to Love" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Should Ladies Behave" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Conqueror" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"By Candlelight" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Seeta" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Prem Pariksha" Time as usual.
IMPERIAL—"Shane-Khuda" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"King of Jazz" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"King Kong" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Big Stampede" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Nai Roshni" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Nana" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"A Night in Cairo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Carolina" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom.
7-30 A Brass Band concert.
8-30 Sonota recital.
9-00 Scottish Studio Orchestra.
9 45 Sports talk
10-00 B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 News Bulletin.
10-45 Sea Shanties and Students' Songs; Gramophone records.

RELIGIOUS SERMON

Pt. Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a religious sermon in Mandvi Aryasamaj Mandir (Chinai Building) to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

KURLA MUNICIPAL ENGINEER

Question Of Appointment Deferred To May 19

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, May 6.

The appointment of the municipal engineer, for which post four out of 119 applicants were recommended by the Standing Committee, was deferred to May 19, on the motion of Mr. M. J. Bhathena, which was carried by 11 votes to 6, at a meeting of the Kurla Municipality held on Friday evening.

This step is said to have been taken by the general board to avoid putting into awkward position the new incumbent to the post as well as the Municipality in case the Government decided in his favour the petition submitted by Mr. Akbar Yar Khan, the engineer, who was removed by a previous resolution and whose petition to the Commissioner (C. R. D.) had been rejected.

OPPOSITION PLEA.

Mr. D. R. Mokashi, who opposed the adjournment motion, drew the attention of the board to the fact that the supervision work of the laying of the rider mains was suffering for want of the Municipal Engineer, and that the matter would be aggravated by the unnecessary delay, if the consideration of the appointment was postponed for a fortnight.

TEXTILE UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Unemployed Workers' Volunteers' Association, a public meeting of the unemployed workers of Bombay will be held in the Ganesh Maidan to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. when the statement of the Secretary, Joint Strike Committee regarding the refusal to accept the representatives of the unemployed in the Joint Strike Committee, will be considered. All unemployed workers are cordially invited to attend.

KHADI'S MANIFOLD ADVANTAGES

Medical Man's Plea For Use In Hospitals

The Maternity Room at the Khadi Exhibition contains 60 varieties of Khadi cloth which may be useful as hospital linen and which are being actually used as such on private and public maternity homes. A friend in the medical world, who has recently been using Khadi alone for his maternity practice, observes:

"No less than 18 per cent. of the total expenditure of every hospital goes towards the purchase of cloth. For the cloth that is purchased for use in hospitals, the main requirement is that it should be durable, strong and elastic. My experience tells me that Khadi possesses all these three qualities combined in a larger measure than any other variety of cloth generally in use.

Further what is needed in hospitals is not only neat and durable linen, but also material for cloth pieces and waste cloth for cleaning purposes. These latter are wanted to clean all the time the surgical instruments, cupboards, glass-tables, bedsteads, wooden furniture, as well as the walls and the floors and other articles in the patients' rooms and in operation rooms.

KHADI'S ADVANTAGES

And Khadi has advantage over theot her types of cloth inasmuch as it supplies this requirements to a larger extent, than other varieties without additional expenditure. It is a peculiarity of Khadi cloth that pieces of Khadi that get torn by wear can be used for all sorts of purposes and as waste pieces, and that these provide excellent material for dusting, cleaning and washing purposes. So far as I have seen there is no other variety of cloth that meets this need half so fully, satisfactorily, and withal, inexpensively as Khadi does.

No doubt the initial expenditure for the purchase of Khadi cloth for hospital equipments is a bit high, but the fact that after use as linen these torn pieces become serviceable is a benefit that is not derived from the use of any other cloth, and if we keep this consideration in mind we find that the defference in the initial outlay is more than made good by the additional service obtained from the cloth Khadi thus amply justifies the old Gujarati adage that "what is often apparently dear turns out in expereince to be cheap."

No worthier tribute could be paid to the utility of Khadi, which, it may be hoped, will now find increasing customers in the medical world of India.

Tribute To Khadi's Beauty

On his visit to the All-India Khadi Exhibition at Vanita Vishram, Mr. Trikamdas Dwarkadas, wrote as under in the Visitors' Books:—

"The variety of Khadi that is now available in this Exhibition, is an eyeopener and shows the progress made since 1920, when it was difficult to get any but coarse white Khadi. There is sufficient material now to attract the weaker sex, and no one what ever his standard of dress, could justifiably say that this demand cannot be met from pure Khadi.

Visitors

Amongst the many visitors who visited the All-India Khadi Exhibition on 4th and 5th inst. were: Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas, Dr. Purshottam Patel, Mr. Purshottam Jivandas, Mr. V. G. Limaye (Pleader), Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya (Bar-at-Law), Mr. Thakordas P. Nanavati, Mr. Girdharilal, Dr. Velkar, Mr. Ceaser De Mello, President Notified Area Committee, Andheri, Miss Suraj D. Nanavati, Dr. Rameshwar Bhatt and Mr. Tamankar (Editor "Pravinya.").

STRIKE SITUATON IN KURLA MILLS

Workers Exhorted To Join In Fight For Wage Cut Restoration

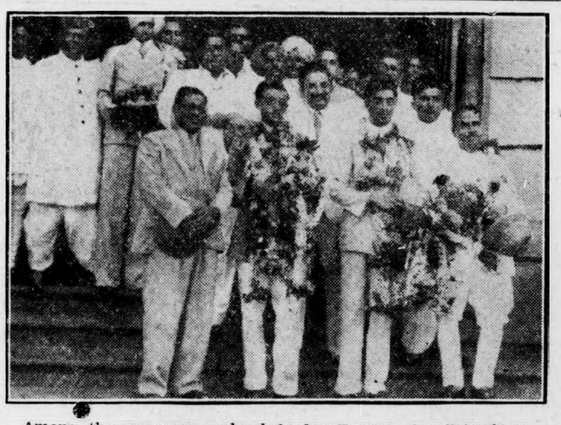
(From Our Correspondent)
KURLA, May 6.

The mill-strike situation here is causing a little anxiety to all concerned, as it is apprehended that the 1,500 operatives of the New (Kurla Spinning and Weaving) Mills, who downed tools on Friday morning on the refusal by the management to comply with their demand to restore the cut (of 25 per cent in dear food allowance), effected since January of this year, might induce some of the workers of the Old (Swadeshi) mills to join the strike.

The strikers held open air meetings near the two mills, where the "Red Flag" leaders in order to make the strike a success, called upon the workers of the Swadeshi Mills to join them in their fight for the restoration of the cut, but so far there is no response.

That there is no chance of success in the near future, is evidenced by the opening of the Swadeshi Mills on Saturday morning with full complement of operatives. However, vigorous efforts are being made by the strike leaders, who continue to hold meetings and parade the streets by taking out procession every evening from one mill to the other.

To-day being Sunday, the Swadeshi Mill is not working.



Among the passengers who left for Europe by Saturday's Mail were the Yuvaraj of Rajpipla (second from the right) and his brother (third from the right).

DEFENCE OF COUNTRY WHEN NEEDED

Governor Hopes Wider Opportunities Will Be Given To Join Territorial Force

BOMBAY, May 6.

The following is the speech of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at the inspection of the 2nd (Bombay Presidency) Urban Infantry, I.T.F. on Saturday

Major Rimell and Gentlemen:—

"I am very glad to have this opportunity of seeing you on parade this afternoon. It is less than five years since recruiting began for this Battalion, and only just over four years since your first parade was held. I am therefore very glad to see that so much progress has been made in the time and that you have made such steady and continuous advance, both in numbers and efficiency.

It is particularly satisfactory that during the last year your numbers have actually increased by over 50 per cent. I am told that the quality of the recruits obtained has shown a corresponding improvement and judging from the smartness you have displayed on parade to-day, I can well believe it.

REGRETTABLE.

It is perhaps a matter for some regret, however, that you do not get more members of the University Training Corps as recruits after they have left College. I am told that the number of members of the U. T. C. who join your unit is very small indeed. Now, however, that you are well established in popular esteem I hope that this state of affairs will be remedied, for it is certainly a pity that members of the U.T.C. should not continue their military activities after leaving College.

In these days of retrenchment, when the staffs of all offices are cut to the bone, I can well imagine that Government departments find difficulty in allowing members of their staff to enlist in the Territorial Force. I sincerely hope, however, that they will always do their best to allow as many of their people as possible this opportunity to render themselves fit to take part in the defence of their country when required.

EXTENDING SPHERE OF I. T. F.

The efforts that have so far been made to increase the size and scope of your unit by forming Sub-Units in the other large towns of the Presidency have not been successful as yet, but I hope this will not be lost sight of as a possible development and that when your position in Bombay is consolidated another effort will be made to extend the sphere of the Indian Territorial force to towns like Poona, Ahmedabad and Sholapur.

I congratulate you heartily, gentlemen, on what you have so far achieved, and on your smartness on parade. I shall always take the keenest interest in your doings in the future and I wish you the best of luck and a steady increase both in numbers and efficiency".—A. P.

An official communique states: H E. the Viceroy has been pleased to appoint Sir Percy James Grigg to be the President and Sir Nripendranath Sircar to be a member of the Indian Soldiers Board in succession to Sir George Schuster and Sir Brojendralal Mitter. —A.P.

DEFAMATION CHARGE FAILS

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, May 6.

Jasodabai, a respectable Hindu lady of Ghatkopar, was found "not guilty" by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla on Friday in a case in which she was charged with defamation by Amritlal Pitambar Trivedi, who, it was alleged, had suffered in reputation one to a certain statement made by her, in the course of her evidence at the Kurla Police Court in a rioting case.

The prosecution having failed to establish the charge, the Magistrate discharged the accused.

(Continued from column 7)

mutts, schools and other institutions the possibility of realising the ideal of "One Race, One Religion, and One God." He has given to the world a new interpretation of life, and paved the way for a world reconstruction for universal peace and brotherhood.

As a Hindu social and religious reformer, Gurudev has accomplished a revolution of the three great institutions of Hindu Society, the caste system, the temple and the mutt. He has shown the way in which all these three have to be reformed and brought into harmony with the changing conditions and ideals of our life. These three, the caste, the temple and the mutt are three reactionary forces which are strangling Hindu religion and society. They retard all progress and prevent all change. They keep us helots to rotten institutions which have outgrown their use and become an insult to the whole community. Bring them into line with the progressive needs of the day and then we shall have accomplished the salvation of Hindu religion and society. This is what we claim Gurudev has done in his own sphere of work in Malabar.

MIRACLE WORKER.

Born in a small village among poor people and under the worst social conditions, without money or any sort of modern education by dint of his own efforts, his great 'tapas', renunciation and life of love and sacrifice, he was able to raise himself to the high eminence of a worshipped being and what is more, delivered many lakhs of his followers from the depths of hopeless degradation. He was able to establish more than fifty temples all of which are growing centres of educational and economic regeneration and all round popular activity. The order of Sannyasin missionaries he founded has now under its management 13 mutts, 12 prayer halls, 10 temples, one English school, four Sanskrit schools, one weaving school, four medical dispensaries, one Gurukulam, four Harijan hostels and other minor institutions. While living in the forests of Travancore as a recluse, he came to be known as a miracle worker, who could cure diseases, cast out evil spirits, call forth rain, and perform other wonderful things. For a period of not less than forty years, he was almost every day using his miraculous spiritual powers for the material and moral benefit of the people. We do not know of any other historical figure who had commanded such superhuman powers for so long a period. He grew beyond all description in the love and reverence of the people.

Many thousands of homes kept his pictures and offered prayers and flowers to them every day. Thousands of hearts looked up to him as their saviour in all their troubles. No one we know of was worshipped so much in his own life-time as Gurudev. He was a man, but not human, he was not God and yet was divine. The humble village lad of the dilapidated hut became the divinity of many a temple. Compared with the divine personalities of the world and in all respects, judged by any standard, he is second to none.

Narayan Gurudev, Harijan Saint

Liberator Of Malabar Depressed Classes From Serfdom

In the course of his address delivered at the Share Brokers' Association Hall, on Sunday, on the life of Shri Narayan Gurudev, Swami Dharma Teertha said:—

In the eternal march of ages, there appear on the stage of the world, certain great personalities, who tower very high above ordinary mortals, whose lives and teachings give a new impetus to the cultural evolution of large masses of people, who, by precept and example, set the ideal of greatness and virtue and demonstrate the eternal verities of the divine life for future generations. Such supermen are, sooner or later, acclaimed as world teachers —teachers whose messages have a universal value and vital significance to people all over the globe. They come, not to any particular place or time or for the good of any particular people, but to fulfil some mighty purpose in the scheme of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe. They are rarely understood in their own days. Their work goes on fulfilling the plan through many years, and then only, the realisation dawns on a wondering people that one so great and so divine lived among them. Such are the founders of the great religions, and about one such who was with us until a few years ago, I wish to talk to you this evening. He passed away from this physical life in 1928 in the little village of Varkala in Travancore.

His life of renunciation has shown to numerous people the secret of the path of Dedicated Service (Karma Yoga). Rishi Narayana, who was to awakened Malabar, Patanjali in Yoga, Sankara in Wisdom, Manu in the art of government, Buddha in Renunciation, Mahommad in his strength of spirit and Christ in humility, after seventy-two years spent in the drama of human life, has gone to whence he came.

CARRIED ON WORK OF SHANKARA.

The first Shri Sankaracharya, who was born in a little village in Travancore, became the saviour of Hinduism and by his Advaita Philosophy once for all gave the quietus to sectarian conflicts and absorbed the rival creed Buddhism by harmonising the schools of Hindu philosophy and giving a common philosophical background to them all.

HARIJAN TEACHES SHANKARA.

In the last days of Sankara's glorious life, when he met the Chandala at Benares, he has given us a clue as to what was to be the line of the next great advance. Shri Sankara, on meeting the Chandala, asked him not to pollute him. The Chandala gave the philosopher a lesson on the spiritual fraternity of all mankind and the absurdity of the caste customs. Sankara fell at the feet of the Chandala and accepted him as his spiritual Guru, thereby foreshadowing that the next great teacher was to come as a Guru, whose chief mission was to be the liberation of Hindu Society from the shackles of caste.

The promised Guru has come and gone. He has indeed carried forward the Advaita Philosophy to its logical conclusion and brought it into intimate contact with the conditions of present-day life. The new philosophy or the modern fulfilment of the ancient philosophy as represented in the practical teachings of the Shri Narayana Paramahansa, aims at unifying not only Hindu religious thought, but also the religious thoughts of all the nations of the world on the basis of the fundamental unity of spiritual laws of life and truth. Shri Narayan has given to the world the common background of all religions as Shri Sankara gave us the common background of the various schools of Hinduism. Secondly, Shri Narayana, has started the actual re-organisation of society on the principle of Universal Brotherhood, the spiritual laws underlying which Sankara could only enunciate but could not apply to the social conditions of his day. His religion was so simple and so devoid of all sophistry, his philosophy was so practical, his influence was so powerful in purifying the lives of his followers and his own life was so pure, humble and full of the milk of divine kindness for the poor and the helpless that many of his followers hailed him as a second Buddha. He was such an inspiring picture of dedication and self-sacrifice that some compared him to Christ. For years, he lived among the Mahomedans and his teachings of equality and brotherhood of so much resembled those of the Prophet of Islam that he was revered as a great teacher by Mahomedan devotees.

HIS MESSAGE.

Shri Narayan's message and philosophy are contained in the motto: One Race, One Religion, One God.

I shall not be surprised if you think that this is all nice philosophy, but very little of practical value. We have become so much accustomed to believe in the inevitability and even the unalterability of the castes and races and creeds which seem to be growing in virulence rather than subsiding in the course of time, that talks about universal brotherhood and religious fraternity seem to us but a cry in the wilderness. The life and work of Shri Narayana Gurudev give us a practical demonstration of the way in which even the highest ideals could be successfully used to reconstruct society.

Malabar is a land of castes and social inequities of the worst type. About eighty years ago, when Gurudev was born, the condition of the masses was little better than social serfdom. Many lakhs of people lived in utter poverty, dirt, disease and ignorance, without any of the rights of free men or any of the amenities of civilised life, like dumb-driven cattle, born to work and suffer for the upper classes and even bought and sold like the chattels of their masters.

GURU DEV'S ACHIEVEMENT.

As a result of Guru Dev's work, a large community of about 20 lakhs of people has been emancipated from that condition and raised to the position of one of the most progressive and promising people in all India. They form the only non-Brahmin community, who can be said to be religiously ad socially self-sufficient with their own temples, their own priests, their own mutts and sannyasis, their own spiritual teacher and their own philosophy of life. The people of Malabar, are able to stand up and say: "Here is the great teacher, who will be able to take us to the desired goal and solve the many knotty problems that confront the nations." He has demonstrated to us in a practical manner through his numerous temples,

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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Now M. G. M.'S Comedy

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The Star of
"EAST LYNNE:
ANN HARDING
IN RADIO'S TIDAL DRAMA OF HUMAN PASSION
"THE CONQUERORS"
With
RICHARD DIX
EDNA MAY OLIVER
GUY KIBBEE
AND 2,000 OTHERS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY MONDAY, MAY 7, 1934

"INGLORIOUS FAILURE"

Few Indians would care to praise Sir George Schuster's regime as Finance Member, while many will agree with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta that Sir George has been an "inglorious failure." The retiring Finance Member has, therefore, to beat his own drum and this he did with much gusto at the farewell dinner given in his honour at the Willingdon Club. He was particularly loud in his boast about India's high credit in the world market and was supremely complacent bout what he regarded as the generally sound economic condition of India at the end of his regime. Now, the boast about India's credit he has made often and often before though competent critics have as often exposed the fallacy of his reasoning. If the credit is technically high in the sense that Government loans can be issued at a low rate it is mostly due to the fact that, as a result of general trade depression and Government's signal failure to develop industries, private capital is shy of investment in industrial enterprise and temporarily prefers Government loans. That is not all. As Seth Mathradass Visanji has pointed out in his able criticism of Sir George's speech, "the process has been furthered by the enormous export of gold from the country and this gold money also found its way in Government paper." The enormous outflow of gold, encouraged by Sir George and misrepresented as a sure proof of India's wealth is, indeed, a unique but most inglorious feature of his regime. Nowhere else would such a scandalous loss of gold resources would have been permitted by any responsible Finance Minister.

Heavy Taxation

Sir George also boasts that he at last succeeded in having balanced the Budget. But the mere balancing of a budget is not necessarily a matter of which to be proud. Some Indian States almost annually show a pretty large surplus. The price that the people have to pay for a balanced Budget must be taken into consideration before the true value of the Budget can be understood. India has had to pay terribly heavy taxes for Sir George's balanced Budget. Seth Mathradas does not at all exaggerate the state of things when he observes that the recent burdens of taxation have "crushed both industries and agriculture" and that while the Government proclaim that India is growing richer and richer, the fact is that the country is yearly getting poorer and poorer.

The Cause

The Finance Member spoke very glibly about developing Indian industries and internal and external markets. Now, it should be obvious to every disinterested critic of the present Indian economic condition that it is next to impossible to develop our industries unless Government give protection to promising industries adequately and consistently and with a view solely to India's interests. But Government are in the first place, too, show to give protection, secondly, they give it in many cases on an inadequate scale; thirdly the protection is sometimes vitiated by preference to Britain: and, finally, in several other cases protection has not been consistent. Preference to Britain is notorious, and the latest excise duties on sugar and matches are apt examples of the inadequacy of, and the inconsistency in, Government's protection to these industries. Another essential for developing Indian industries is the increasing of the purchasing power of the vast agricultural population through, among other ways, the lowering of the exchange ratio. But, as Mr. A. D. Shroff points out in his article on this page, Sir George has neglected the excellent opportunities he had to redress the wrong perpetrated by his predecessor. All things considered, Sir George's financial policy has been about as ruinous as his predecessor's. The evil, however, is more in the system of Government than in any particular official. And the evil will continue until the system is made truly responsible to the people.

Misleading

In an interview to the Press on the Ranchi Conference, Mr. Satyamurti is reported to have said: "My personal opinion is that the (Constituent) Assembly should be summoned on the suffrage of thirty and odd millions proposed under the Lothian franchise proposals. The Assembly also deal with the Communal Award.

On the assumption that Mr. Satyamurti has been correctly reported, we are glad that he has stressed it as his "personal" opinion. But even as a "personal opinion" this will not do. The Congress is committed first and last to adult suffrage and any tinkering with it will amount to repudiating the fundamentals of Congress obligations to itself and to the people. We are confident that the Swaraj Party has no intention of supporting, or even conniving at, any compromise on the question of adult suffrage. And we deplore Mr. Satyamurti's suggestion because, based though it is on "personal opinion," it is likely to create—it has already done so—misunderstandings as regards the attitude of the Swaraj Party itself. One of the main reasons why the White Paper must be rejected is the allegiance of Congress to the principle of adult suffrage. Let us not forget that.

Ibn Saud's "Terms"

Saturday's cables from Cairo and London make two things clear about the war in Arabia. The Imam of Yemen has not been assassinated, and, secondly, Ibn Saud has decisively got the best of the fight. As we said the other day, there is a bigger crisis impending than the immediate consequences of a war between the two Arab chiefs. There is a grave danger of foreign intervention in Arabia unless the war ceases to continue. In this connection we deplore the report of a further stiffening in the attitude of Ibn Saud towards an amicable settlement of the quarrel and also his reported decision to have himself proclaimed King of Yemen on the fall of Sanna. His new terms are an echo of the end of the Great War. They savour of petty-mindedness and Versailles. But even the Allies themselves are not proud of the low-down treatment that was meted out by them to a fallen foe.

SCHUSTER REGIME

A Series Of Lost Opportunities

(By A D SHROFF)

It is rather embarrassing to enter into a critical review of the stewardship of India's finances by Sir George Schuster after his departure from India, as it may not be sportsmanlike to criticise a man when he has no opportunity to hit back. In his farewell speech at the Willingdon Club dinner, he claimed to have improved the credit of the Government of India to a level when Government could issue their loans practically on the basis of 3 1/2 per cent. This particular claim has been made by Sir George Schuster repeatedly during the last few months. It is, therefore, but fair to examine critically how far credit is due to Sir George Schuster. I have never even once in all his public utterances seen an acknowledgment of the incontrovertible fact that the improvement in the gilt-edged secirities in India has been substantially due to that marvellous feat of financial engineering, which Mr. Neville Chamberlain performed in converting two thousand million pounds of 5 per cent., War Loan on a 3 1/2 per cent., basis. Gilt-edged markets, both in India and in London as also in other Dominions, have been completely reshaped by that gigantic operation. Sir George also has never made allowance for the continued trade depression, which has resulted in drying up the normal channels for the employment of money and has reduced banking business very largely to the acceptance of deposits for investment in Government Securities. I will not be unfair in denying him credit for the heroic measures he took in the Supplementary Budget of 1931 in meeting the huge deficit of Rs. 39 crores. It is now an open secret that he made the Secretary of State yield to his insistence that the salaries of Civil Servants must be cut if his responsibility as Finance Member was to be faithfully discharged. His sincere efforts for retrenchment in public expenditure must also be acknowledged, though it has to be regretted that he did not prove the strong man for going as further as was necessary in the way of reducing public expenditure.

A Sin Of Qmission

Sir George claims to have served India to the utmost of his capacity. The public, of course, undoubtedly judges a public servant by the results of his policy. It is very likely that the limitations and handicaps, which members of the Government of India have to confront, are not sufficiently known to the public to make them truly appreciate the merit of their work. But Sir George Schuster will have to carry forward a very serious responsibility for one important sin of cmission, and that is in regard to the regulation of the exchange policy of India. It is now sufficiently well-known that, in September 1931, when Britain went off gold, Sir George Schuster was of opinion that the rupee would have to float. A splendid opportunity was offered to him to undo the wrong perpetrated on this country by his predecessor through the forcing down our throats of the 18d. rupee. He was over-ruled in 1931, but last year during the negotiation of the Reserve Bank Bill in the Assembly, nature afforded him a unique second opportunity of doing the right thing by India, and it has unfortunately to be recorded to the discredit of Sir George Schuster that he failed to rise to the occasion.

Flight of Capital

There is one particular aspect of Sir George Schuster's fiancial policy, whose reaction on industrial enterprise has, unfortunately, not been clearly recognised. The various increases in the burden of income tax, the reduction of the minimum limit where super-tax starts being added on to the income-tax, and the disallowance of past business losses, have all combined to drive capital gradually out of India. It is not possible to make any accurate estimate of the flight of Indian capital abroad to seek relief from the ever-pressing burden of direct taxation in this country. It is poor consolation to be told that, comparatively speaking, the scale of direct taxation in India per head of population is smaller than in other countries. India needs all the capital she can find not only for the continued growth of her existing industries, but to foster and make possible the starting and development of new industries. It is high time

(Continued on next Page).

OUR : : : LONDON : LETTER :

Reaction Against National Government: Tory Tactics Against India

(By Air Mail)

LONDON, April 28.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Though the Budget has had a good reception, it has still had its critics in the Labour and the Liberal Parties. Besides this, the cinema industry—an important industry at the present moment indeed—has expressed its indignation at the Budget by refusing to exhibit Mr. Chamberlain or the Budget on its news films, because he has not remitted the entertainment tax. However, the Chancellor seems to have increased the prestige of Great Britain abroad by his speech last week. The House of Commons this week took up the Unemployment Bill again which had been held up until Mr. Chamberlain could announce the financial changes in his Budget. The increased rates of insurance benefit have been inserted in the Bill, but the Chancellor spoiled some of the effect by his equivocal reference to the manner in which the recipients of unemployment assistance are to be helped, the conditions of the means test being what they are, there is some doubt how far this class of the unemployed will receive a ten per cent increase in their allowance. Criticism has come from all quarters, Conservative, Liberal and Labour, of the Chancellor's insistence on imposing a heavy charge for debt repayment on the Unemployment Fund. There is a strong movement to persude him to transfer the responsibility, or part of it, to the Exchequer, and thus release funds for the reduction of contributions or the improvement of benefits or both. The important question of whether last year's surplus of thirty-one million pounds should not be used to reduce the indebtedness of the Unemployment Fund is still theoretically open, for though the Chancellor announced his intention of using the money in the orthodox way for the reduction of the National Debt, influential appeals, under the leadership of Sir Robert Horne, are being made to him to change his mind.

JAPAN AND CHINA

The "Hands Off" policy of Japan serving notice to all other nations not to interfere with whatever she may choose to do in and to China has brought political tension in the Far East and the Pacific almost to breaking point. The British press is recalling the notorious twenty-one demands suddenly presented to China by Japan in 1915 at the moment when the rest of the world was busy with the European War. These demands, it may be remembered, amounted to a demand for the complete subjection of China to Japan. The present two new bombshells of the Japanese Government in the form of warning other Powers from giving loans to China and, secondly deciding to increase the Air Force, at present 646 machines, by another 500 machines in the next three years has led to a severe criticism of Japan on all hands except the chain of newspapers owned by Lord Rothermere who has become an enthusiastic supporter of the British Fascist movement. In applauding Japan's air plans, the "Daily Mail" points out that "Japan, even in the hour of acute financial difficulties thinks first of national security." As to the Japanese "Hands off China" warning, Rothermere's evening newspaper says: "We have no occasion to quarrel with her policy in the Far East." In short to give Japanese Imperialism a free hand in the Far East, and to race ahead with the building of air-bombers in Britain seems to be the policy of the Fascist Press Lord of Britain. The British official policy towards Japan's declaration has been, as had been in the past, one of "wait and see." Just as on the question of disarmament, in which the British Foreign Office still keeps on asking for information from Berlin respecting the increased army, navy and air estimates of the Reich, Sir John Simon is acting presisely the same way towards Japan.

TURNING TIDE

The death of Mr. R. C. Wallhead, Labour M.P., for Merthyr Tydfil at the age of 65, necessitates a by-election in a constituency regarded as sacred by the Labour Movement, as it was represented by Keir Hardie in the old days. The late Mr. Wallhead was one of the greatest Socialist platform evangelists and the only Labour M.P. to increase his majority in 1931. Three other by-elections are pending and one of them Mr. Fenner Brockway is to contest on behalf of the Independent Labour Party. The defeat of the Government in the North Hammersmith by-election was not unexpected. It is a return to normal political conditions. In the special circumstances of 1931 the Conservatives on behalf of the National Government wrested the

(Continued on page 11).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

LANSBURY'S "DAMPER"

British Liberals are at it again. Mr. Lloyd George made a "gesture" at a recent bye-election by asking Liberals to vote for the Labour candidate. Now comes Sir Herbert Samuel, the leader of the official Liberal group. At the last General Election he took his party to the polls in support of the "Nationalist Government," he joined the Government and remained, for some time, a member of it even while he was publicly opposed to the very fundamentals of its policy. He eventually succumbed either to political decency or to the bored contempt of his colleagues and resigned. Now, he thinks the time has come to attempt a working alliance with Labour more perhaps to save the remnants of the Liberal party. But it is pleasant to find that Mr. George Lansbury, the leader of the Labour Party, has clearly declared against anything of the kind. Labour presumably has not forgotten its experiences as a minority Government. Can it be hoped that it has also shed—completely—its fondness for power in preference to principles? Mr. Lansbury insists on its position as a "Socialist Party." It remains to be seen if this is true—when the time comes.

MISSIONARIES IN INDIA

Sir Henry Page-Croft wrote, on behalf of Christian missionaries in India, a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, wherein he insulted, impartially, both Hindus and Muslims. The insult may be welcome—with pride—to reactionaries in both the communities but it has provoked a strong retort from Canon Holmes. Canon Holmes is evidently one of those Britishers who are un-British enough to believe that the conditions necessary for Christian missionary efforts in India are a British Army and a British Police. But he is being a little too gentle when he considers Sir Henry's motives and purpose. The man is prompted by the "highest motives" of British domination and he is seeking to exploit Christianity for "political interests" of his fellow-Imperialists. We are, however, grateful to Canon Holmes for his perfectly correct faith in the qualities of the Indian. But we cannot remind missionaries too often of the fact the good Samaritanism is a noble ideal in itself and must neither be dependent on, nor used as a means of serving, the particular label of the good Samaritan.

A BAD PRACTICE.

The report is persistent that Khan Bahadur D.P. Cooper, the present Minister for Local Self-Government, will succeed Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatulla as the new Finance Member, when the latter retires by the end of June. Mr. Cooper has been a loyal Minister to the Government and very helpful to them, too, in a variety of ways, and will, no doubt, be equally so as an Executive Councillor; though, it must be admitted, his administrative experience as a Minister has been very brief and not particularly brilliant. But one cannot help suspecting that his appointment is part of a plan of what may be called communal balancing. It is most regrettable that communalism even in the appointment of the highest Government officials is being carried to an inordinate extent. The public will also take strong exception to the practice, which threatens to become too common, of appointing Ministers as Executive Councillors. That practice, by tempting Minister to have always an eye on a seat in the Executive Council cannot but weaken his sense of responsibility to the Legislature and, on the other hand, increase his subservience to the Reserved half of the Government.

MORE UNFORTUNATE.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto of Sind will, it is reported, succeed Mr. Cooper, as Minister for Local Self-Government. The selection is obviously made on communal grounds. When the last session of the Council discussed Rao Bahadur Chitale's motion for presenting an address to the Governor, urging a reconstitution of the Ministry in accordance with the true spirit of the Mont-Ford Reforms, the evil most condemned by several Councillors was the selection of Ministers almost invariably on communal lines, and Government were urged to appoint men in whom the public could have confidence. From this point of view the selection of Sir Shah Nawaz is anything but the best that could be made, though, personally, he is a very estimable gentleman and may conceivably be a success as a Minister. We doubt if the elected section of the present Council, demoralised as it has been, has enough confidence in the proposed Minister, though it may be possible for him, as it has been for several in the past, to avert a vote of no-confidence with the help of the official and other nominated members. But in their own interests Government will do well to appoint as Ministers men who can wield adequate influence over the Legislature and enjoy the confidence of the majority of elected members.

"SVADESHI."

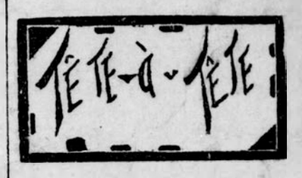
"Svadeshi," which is described as a weekly journal devoted to the promotion of Swadeshi in all aspects of Indian national and cultural life, is a most welcome addition to Indian periodicals. It is the organ of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh, which has been rendering yeoman's service to the cause of Swadeshi. The first issue of this weekly which was published on Saturday gives prominence to the following message of Gandhiji: "Swadeshi offers every man, woman and child an occasion to make a beginning in self-sacrifice of a pure type". "Svadeshi" will justify its existence if it succeeds in inducing increasing number of Indians—manufacturers and traders as well as consumers—to make such sacrifice. The manufacturers and traders have to make the sacrifices by sternly refusing to exploit the patriotic sentiments of the people for sordid ends and by utilising all their resources to make Swadeshi articles not merely worth the price but such as will successfully compete with foreign articles as regards quality and beauty. The fact that "Svadeshi" is edited by Mr. L. G. Khare, an experienced journalist and a tried Nationalist, is a guarantee that it will amply fulfil the aims which the All-India Swadeshi Sangh has in view.

Press Views

In The Vein Of Miss Mayo

A valued friend writes, 'As recently there was so much talk and writing about the steps taken by the Government to protect the Indian rulers from the criticism of "the gutter press," I wonder whether your attention has been drawn to the story called "Durbar" appearing as a serial in the "Illustrated Weekly of India". Those of my friends who have read it all complain that it is just in the same vein as Miss Mayo's well-known book. I read a good part of it and felt disgusted with the manner in which Indian life has been presented in it. The story is more or less an adaptation of Rasputin..... The veil in "Durbar" is very thin and Indian readers must have attributed all that is written within to a particular state and to a particular princess therein. The pity of it all is that the well-known firm of Indian publishers advertise this "Durbar," and also another book by the same author called "The Cactus Land." We have read neither of these books or serials and from what our correspondent says they are not worth reading. It is evidently a catch-penny affair, like the sensational prize competitions of the "get rich quick" type by which circulation has to be maintained. The Princes Protection Bill does not really protect the princes but is a Damocles' sword hanging over the Indian section of the press.

—"Indian Social Reformer."



It is misguided zeal that animates Miss Agatha Harrison and Miss Muriel Lester.

The Viceroy is already worried enough over his knock on the head to the Congress being in danger of straying to the White Paper. A meeting with Gandhiji will only confirm. Why not let his Excellency go on his holiday with hopes, forlorn but, at least hopes?

* * * *

Special arrangements for accommodation in the 'plane and meals 'en route' have been made by Imperial Airways for His Excellency the Viceroy's flight "Home" from Karachi.

We suggest a very necessary addition to the Viceregal arrangements. They cannot be complete without it, from the public point of view. And from the point of view of the Aerial concern it has tremendous advertising value.

We, of course, mean the Simla-Delhi Correspondent of our local Anglo-Indian contemporary.

* * * *

"The Tragedy behind the White Paper."

—"The Pioneer."

Sir Samuel Hoare?

* * * *

A historic gesture of friendship to Canada is to be made by the U. S. A. by returning a Mace captured in the war of 1813.

We earnestly hope it is not followed by a responsive gesture; Canada offering to let by-gones be by-gones to wipe out the past and make a fresh start.

* * * *

"My wife and I leave India", said Sir George Schuster, "with the greatest regret."

We quite believe that he spoke with utter sincerity.

* * * *

Asked as to his future plans, Sir George said that he wanted to study the "extremely interesting" experiments in economic and financial policy."

He will, that is to say, watch the fruits in England of what he sowed here.

* * * *

Government propose to take early action—at least that is what Simla tells us—on the report submitted by Dr. Bowley and Mr. Robertson regarding the Economic survey of India.

Which, in other words means the institution of a department under half-a-dozen I.C.S. officers to prepare a scheme of Economic Survey after consultation—through elaborate correspondence and verbal discussions—with the Provincial Governments and their approval.

And immediately the scheme—if any—is ready by 1938, the Government will propose to take early action on it. But since an All-India Survey will not be justified in conditions of the then prevailing financial stringency the scheme will operate on a progressive basis.

But at no stage of its progress will it be burdened with the economic Survey of Central and Provincial Governments.

* * * *

"The Rope Trick Again.

Is It Mass Hypnotism Or Greatest Hoax In History".

—"Anglo-India".

It is both and more. It is W. P.

* * * *

Banned for a time and then a severe warning of dire penalties in the future: this is the experience of a German Newspaper as the result of some reference to Hitler's reconstruction work ending inadvertently in a question mark.

Our unfortunate brethren should thank their stars that it was not a note of exclamation.

Silver Parleys ' In Moving Train

Senators Feel Optimistic After Conference With Roosevelt

(Special Cable.)

BALTIMORE, May 5.

The Silver Conference was held on the train wherein Mr. Roosevelt was proceeding to New York to attend the funeral of Woodin, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, who died yesterday.

The Senate silver advocates accompanied the President as far as Baltimore and conferred with him. They subsequently said that the Conference had been most satisfactory, and they would meet the President again on Monday.

They expressed confidence that Mr. Roosevelt was sympathetic towards the legislative programme providing nationalisation of silver and permissive purchase plan looking towards the creation of 70—30 ratio gold as the primary money.

KARACHI GREETS LONDON!

Telephone Connection Established

KARACHI, May 5.

Telephone development was carried on yesterday a stage further, when Mr. G. F. S. Collins, Collector, Karachi, spoke for some minutes to a London Telephone Official. It is understood the conversation was carried on quite distinctly, only one test-call being sufficient. It is interesting to note that the Collector's voice was transmitted from Karachi to Bombay via Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Rutlam, Surat, a distance of over two thousand miles over landlines, after which it was transferred to the Wireless Station at Kirkee. Thus Karachi was able to greet Lonnon and carry out the experiment between the Telephone Administrations of England and India.

IN LINE WITH BIG CITIES

It is hoped that this successful experiment would shortly bring Karachi into line with other big cities which have been for some time able to speak not only to London but almost all countries in the world.—A.P.

MOVE FOR UNITED FRONT

Sir H. Samuel's Terms

LONDON, May 6.

Liberal terms for a United front with labour are laid down by Sir Herbert Samuel in a speech at a Liberal demonstration made at Bournemouth. He said he is prepared to co-operate with any one who would join in resisting the attacks on freedom and policies dangerous to peace, and support a progressive policy of reform in relation to unemployment, land and the standard of living, but Sir H. Samuel is not prepared to agree to the destruction of private enterprise and personal initiative and transfer industry, commerce and finance to a political management. He also will not acquiesce in reckless public expenditure. The task before the Liberals was to build up once again a powerful united party treating personal questions with the contempt they deserved.—Reuter.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Adults Above 21 Enfranchised To Vote

HYDERABAD (Dn.) May. 6.

Lively interest is being evinced in the forthcoming elections to the Hyderabad Municipality—the first in the civic history of the City—which will be held under the amended act passed by the Nizam's Government in December last year.

The City has been divided into thirteen wards from each of which one candidate will be returned, while special constituencies have been provided for representation of Pighas, graduates and Serfikhas (Crown lands). It is expected that at least sixty-thousand voters will go to the polls.

Under the Act all men above 21 years of age or persons paying monthly rental of Rs. 7 are entitled to vote from the general constituency. Of the remaining 23 seats, 13 will be nominated by Government, and the rest will be filled from the special constituencies. The President and the Municipal Commissioner will be appointed by Government.—A. P.

SILVER PROBLEM NEARING SOLUTION

President Roosevelt Has Reached Understanding With Advocates

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, May 5.

President Roosevelt again rediscussed the silver question with the Cabinet members and the Silverite members of the House and Senate while "en route" to Washington from the funeral of Mr Woodin. The President has reached an understanding with the Silverites for some "constructive legislation" this session. The President stated, through his Secretary, that the conferences reached the study stage and will be continued next week.

AMERICAN CREDIT MARKET

Not Closed To Britain

WASHINGTON, May 5.

Mr. Cummings, the Attorney-General, ruled that Britain, by virtue of her token war debt payments was not a defaulter under the Johnson Act which excludes the defaulting nations from the American Credit markets. Italy, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Lithuania were similarly treated but Russia was classed as a defaulter because of the debts of the previous Russian governments were not paid.—Reuter.

SCHUSTER REGIME

(Continued from previous Page).

The successor of Sir George Schuster appreciated the gravity of the situation and took measures with a view to prevent Indian capital from taking flight from this country. The administration of income-tax law has been found to be as rigorous, if not, also as iniquitous as the repressive legislation. But, on a longer view, the former is bound to prove more detrimental to the best interests of this country than even the latter.

Feeble Imitation of America

I am really surprised at the contradictory nature of the statements made by Sir George Schuster in his farewell speech. Commending the orthodox and conservative British methods of tackling economic and financial problems, he disparaged the recent efforts of the American Administration to ameliorate the lot of the American people. But, surprisingly enough, the plan, which he unfolded for the assistance of agriculture and industry in India as a result of the inter-Provincial Conference held recently in Delhi, is nothing but a feeble effort at imitation of the ideas underlying the American Administration's economic plans. Orthodoxy and conservatism are undoubtedly the essence of sound finance, but obstinacy in refusing to receive new ideas for a proper adaptation of the policy to changed conditions cannot be defended under the plea of sound finance. It may be unkind, but it is the honest truth that there is very little in the way of positive good, which Sir George Schuster's financial administration has done to this country.

A Nagpur message says damage estimated at Rs. 10,000 has been caused by a serious fire which broke out on Tuesday night. It was brought under control after one hour. An old man or 97 was burnt to death while he was trying to escape another fire accident in the city.

Mr. Jafferbhai Laljee, accompanied by his wife, sailed for Europe on Saturday. Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee is standing on the extreme left.

PRACTISE NATIONAL ECONOMY
and
BUY KHADI.
THE PUREST FORM OF SWADESHI CLOTH
AT THE KHADI EXHIBITION
(Vanita Vishram Gardens, Sandhurst Road)
You
Can Purchase
Cotton, Silk, Woollen Clothing of all descriptions: Plain, Dyed, Printed; Durable and Cheap
Open Daily:—
4 p.m. to 9 p.m.
Do Not Miss This Opportunity

FIRST IMPRESSION OF ROYAL ACADEMY

Epstein's Masterpiece In Portraiture

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 5.

The first impression gathered of this year's Royal Academy is that there are many notable exhibits, but nothing is likely to cause such controversies as have shaken the art world in recent exhibitions. Even Richard Sickert has now become almost a classicist. Probably the only picture that is likely to achieve European reputation is his portrait of Sir James Dunn.

Two of the most striking exhibits are not pictures at all. One is a large scale model of a new Catholic Cathedral in Liverpool, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens showing that the dome will be 168 feet diameter and 300 feet high. The other is Epstein's bronze head of Einstein hailed by artists as a masterpiece in portraiture. Almost equally notable is Sir Alfred Gilbert's bronze head of Paderewski.

Associate Academician Stanley Spencer has six paintings in his characteristic white, everyone of which has won highest praise. A picture priced at £1000 sterling sold at an early hour was Gerald Brockhurst's portrait of a young woman entitled Jeunesse Doree. It represents the pupil of the artist. The purchaser is Lord Leverhulme.

LONDON TO TRAVEL SOFTER

No More Solid-Tyred Buses

LONDON, By Air Mail).

In a year's time London will have no more omnibuses running on solid tyres. Even now there are only 124 left.

Every omnibus in the service has been built since 1927, and the eight senior members of the fleet go out of commission every week. Their place is taken by eight of the newest "S.T.L." models, in which the engines are fitted at the side of the chassis, and which have a more pronounced streamline appearance than the older type.

Although the average day's work of a London omnibus is 19 hours, the vehicles do not wear out—"they just go out of fashion like a woman's dress" according to an official of the Transport Board.

At the end of each day every bus is inspected adjusted, oiled, refuelled and washed. The "wash and brush-up" alone takes three hours."—Reuter.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY IN U. S.

Chicago Case Leads To Partial Break Up Of International Ring

(Special Cable).

CHICAGO, May 5.

The conviction of Dr. Valentine Burtan, former representative in the New York Amtorg (Soviet) Trading Company on the charge of disposing of 100,000 dollars counterfeit money is expected to have important consequences. The authorities believe they have partially succeeded in breaking up a huge international ring of counterfeiters.

Spurious bills printed in Berlin were first discovered in Texas in 1928. The bills were the most skilful ever circulated in the United States.

The authorities have sent detectives to Berlin to seize the plates, but in the meantime the plates were sent back to Moscow.

RUSSO-POLISH PACT

Non-Aggression Protocol Extended

MOSCOW, May 5.

Soviet Russia and Poland have signed the protocol prolonging the Non-Aggression Pact until 1945.—Reuter.

RUMANIAN OFFICERS DEGRADED

Paying Penalty For Plot Against King

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BUKHAREST, May 5.

A crowd of 10,000 people, today, witnessed the degradation of Colonel Precup and seven other officers convicted of plot against the King. Delegations from all Rumanian regiments assembled at the square of Malmaison Barracks here, for the ceremony.

The prisoners were marched into the square to the accompaniment blast trumpets, their spaulettes torn from their tunics, stripes of their rank removed, and their swords broken, while the crowd booed and hissed at them. Then they were marched back to the prison.

AIR-MAIL SERVICE GROWTH

Big Increases To India And Africa

LONDON (By Air Mail).

The airmail link between Great Britain and the Empire overseas has been greatly strengthened during the past year.

A report for the March quarter of this year issued by the Postmaster General shows that the number of letters carried by air from Great Britain to India and Africa alone was 48 per cent. higher than last year's March quarter total.

The figures are:

AIR LETTERS.

Indian Air Service (including Egypt, Iraq, etc.) March Quarter 1933 lbs. 14,900 March Quarter 1934 lbs 22,000 increase 48 p. c.

African Air Service March Quarter 1933 lbs. 5,200 March Quarter 1934 lbs. 7,700 Increase 48 p. c.

Behrampore.—Five Hindus were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each under Section 147 I. P. C. by a Special Magistrate, while four other Hindu accused were discharged It may be remembered that this is an off shoot of the Beldanga rioting cases during the "car festival" last year.—A. P.

FRENCH SECRET SERVICE

Reorganisation Plan Receives Assent From President

(Special Cable)

PARIS, May 5.

The Cabinet this morning adopted the Minister of Interior's plan for reorganisation of the Surete Generale (French Scotland Yard) as a sequel to the Stavisky scandal revelations. The decree enforcing the plan was later signed by the President of the Republic.

Another decree provides for prefectural reform which will mean an annual saving of 3-1/4 million francs by the suppression of 66 important posts including 11 prefects and 28 sub-prefects.

EMBARGOES ON WOOL & JUTE IMPORTS

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, May 5.

Embargoes on the import of wool and jute is prolonged until May 25.

NO TRACE OF DILLINGER

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 5.

On the arrival of the Duchess of York at Greenock, the Captain interviewed by Reuter stated that the ship had been searched but no trace of Dillinger was found.

SWADESHI MUSEUM

The Secretary of the Swadeshi Market Museum writes:—

During the month of April, this Museaum located in the Vallabh gally swadeshi market, was able to record a distinct improvement in the number of visitors since the signatures obtained on our registers were 1004 against 500 in the month of March. Besides this, the members of the Gujarati Stree Mandal, Bombay visited the museum in response to our invitation.

During the month under review following new exhibits were displayed viz., cigarettes of Sjt. Gordhandas Thakersey, electric bulbs of the Bengal Electric Lamp Works. House wiring clips of Messrs. Auto and Electric Stores, glassware of the United Province Glass Works, batteries of Messrs. Doshi Bros. and pepermettes of the Western India Confectionery Co.

All are requested to pay a visit to this exhibition from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S. T.) Swadeshi Directory containing the information as to where and what Swadeshi articles are now available will be given free.

RAJKOT'S SYMPATHY WITH BOMBAY WORKERS

Move To Form Congress Socialist Group

(From A Correspondent)

RAJKOT, (By Mail).

An informal meeting of some Congress workers was held on May Day, at which a resolution was passed expressing sympathy with the Bombay Textile workers in their struggle against capitalism, and exhorting them "to carry on their non-violent fight until their demands are satisfied."

The formation here of a Socialist Group within the Congress on the lines of the Bombay Congress Socialists is being taken in hand.

INDIAN PROFESSOR FOR U. S. A.

Dr. Wadia's Four Months' Lecture Tour

LONDON, April 27.

(By Ail Mail).

Prof. Pestonji A. Wadia, the recently-elected Chairman of the Indian Inter-University Board, is leaving England shortly on a four months' lecture tour in the United States.

His object, he stated, is to "interpret the soul of India for the benefit of Americans" and to promote a better understanding between the people of the two countries.

He will address different Associations and universities all over the country, mainly on cultural subjects and matters having to do with the promotion of international and good will.

During ris short stay in England Dr. Wadia, who is Professor of Economics at Wilson College, Bombay, has been visiting various educational institutions and renewing old friendships.—Reuter.

"Not A Move For Real Transfer Of Power"

"Swarajists Seeking Power From Bureaucracy And Nothing More"

"Socialist Party's Plan Alone Could Better Lot Of Masses"

The Congress Socialist Party had put forward a programme which if carried through, would mean a full morsel of food, a decent covering for the body and a protective roof of shelter to the thousands of poor people now living in misery and want.

This was the plea put forth by the members of the party at a public meeting held at Chowpatty, on Sunday. It was held under the auspices of the Young Nationalists League.

One of the speakers emphatically declared that in the present political atmosphere of the country there was no room for any other party to exist, except the Congress Swaraj Party which had received the blessing of Mahatma Gandhi, and the Congress Socialist Party which had the interests of the masses entirely, without any reservation as its ultimate object.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy who presided on the occasion, observed that there was not much purpose served in the present move for Council-entry so earnestly advocated by a section of Congressmen in the land. He appealed to the masses to turn their attention away from the Councils, if they wanted any improvement in their plight and get ready for a really beneficent programme offered by the Congress Socialists. He felt that in blessing the New Swaraj Party by his approval, Mahatma Gandhi had played like an indulgent father towards a spoilt child!

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, a Congress Socialist, observed that, except for one purpose, he did not see any utility of Congressmen entering the legislatures. It was within everyone's knowledge that no Swaraj could be attained by indiscriminate entering of the Councils. But in the past the persons found a place in these legislatures, who at a time when they ought to have taken their stand by their brethren fighting for the country's cause, acted in a way entirely detrimental to national interests. It was to keep out such people with what might be termed "black-leg mentality" that the decision of the Congressmen advocating Council-entry appeared to be sane. Beyond that it was futile to argue that any useful purpose would be served by offering a fight in the Councils.

NO REAL TRANSFER OF POWER

In a frank attack against the present move, the speaker characterised the Swarajists as trying to secure power from the hands of the bureaucracy and nothing more. It was not a real transfer of power to the people. The question was after the attainment of Swaraj who were going to control the destinies of the whole nation? The speaker held that the masses would have very little voice in the administration of their country while the middle class and only a small clique of them would hold sway.

SOCIALIST PARTY'S PLAN.

As an alternative the Congress Socialist Party had put forth a programme on the lines devised by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru which would honestly strive for the betterment of the conditions of the people. They wanted a Swaraj in which the starving masses of India would have food, shelter and raiment, education and organisation. The speaker questioned the 'bona fides' of certain Swarajists who rushed to take up the cause of Council-entry and whom he charged with keeping aloof when the country was in the throes of a grim fight.

POWERS OF A. I. C. C. AND CONGRESS.

Mr. Tricumdas was of opinion that the A. I. C. C., could not legally ratify the Ranchi Decisions, and it was open only to a full session of the Indian National Congress to give legal sanction. As long as the Lahore resolutions boycotting the Councils was not rescinded, no Congress body could validly ratify that decision.

Mr. Tricumdas drew the attention of the audience to the plight of strikers of the city, and appealed for unreserved help and support.

Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan Saheb, President of the Congress Socialist Group, Bombay, appealed to the people to keep an open mind over the issues raised in the Congress fold, and wanted them to think for themselves, instead of accepting others' opinions, and placing a blind faith in whatever others said was good for them. The speaker, however, was of opinion that some good work could be done in the Councils too, if the right persons were sent there. These people must represent the spirit of the masses and should reflect the mass mentality.

WORK FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

Whatever programme was placed before the country it must be from the hands of the workers and peasants, was the view expressed by Mr. C. K. Narayan Swamy, who addressed the meeting next. He observed that there was no doubt that the leaders of the Congress Swaraj Party were sincere in their efforts. But their programme was not so comprehensive as to give fuller control of the administration to the people. He, therefore, appealed to the people to concentrate on the Socialist programme and work for bringing into existence the Constituent Assembly visualised by Pandit Jawaharlal.

Unquestionably Mahatmaji was the one leader greatest in all times that India had produced. It was due to the Mahatma that India had awakened to the realities of her position from her sluggish slumber. The speaker asserted that Gandhiji would undoubtedly lend his support to the programme put forth by the Socialists on its merits alone.

The speaker stressed the need for unity at a time like this. There were only two parties in the country, one the Swarajists with the blessing of Mahatma Gandhi with them, and the other the Socialist Party with the programme of mass uplift and the constituent Assembly of Pundit Jawaharlal as their goal. Beyond these two, Mr. Swamy contended, there was no room for any party in the country.

"NO VIA-MEDIA POLICY."

There was no question of any 'via media' policy, as far as the landholders and the zemindars on the one hand, and the workers and the peasants on the other, were concerned. In the name of Swadeshi the capitalists had amassed wealth while the poor workers had grovelled in chronic misery. Now it was necessary to make it plain to them that nobody would have any regard for this kind of Swadeshi in the future.

Sjt. Balukaka Kanitkar (Poona) appealed to the people that Gandhiji should be taken at his true worth. Gandhiji, said the speaker, perfectly knew his own mind, and there was no need for any one to get into flutter on account of his blessings to the Swaraj Party.

The meeting then came to a close.

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Readers' Views

Students & Newspapers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is highly a matter of regret, that students in general in our country neglect the reading of papers and to this I want to draw the attention of public.

And for this, you will kindly allow me a little space in your paper.

The reading of papers is of vital importance to students for the adequate understanding and appreciation of the changing faces of the world. Students are the citizens of to-morrow and they could not do better than read papers to know exactly their rights and privileges, as also the field of action. It is of immediate importance that we should well acquaint ourselves with 'present history,' raher than past. Again many a time, in papers we get hints as to the shape that events will take in future. The situation of our country daily becomes more tense and complicated, politically, socially, and the ways through these labyrinths are shown by the leaders of the nation, in the papers. More duties are everyday heaped upon the shoulders of the 'youth' of the country, of whom a majority are students. These and other kindred considerations convince us of the importance of 'reading papers.

This can be achieved if teachers and others who have to do with students realise the importance of the subject and press it on the attention of the students. Teachers in order to kindle the zeal for reading papers, may from time to time refer to the current topics. Also papers should contain in them things, acceptable to the youthful bent of mind. And I leave it to readers to find out the effective courses that they should adopt.

—Yours, etc.,

R. R. GANDHI.

India And The League Of Nations

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of late there has been quite a threatening spate of irrelevant writing in our Press on the question of India and the League trat it is time to question their credentials before they are allowed to pass muster. As an attempt at educating the public in a notable international organisation it is commendable and is complementary to the keen interest which the younger generation is taking in current world thought and movements of even much wider scope than what the League of Nations is concerned with. But to attribute all virtues to the latter and exhort Indian Statesmen to take greater interest in the League's Affairs than they have done at present and so on is to indulge in mere school boys' rhetoric. That if all the world's nations disarm India too will be correspondingly disarmed and hence will be proportionately lightened of her military burden is such an obvious truism that heavy piled up verbiage to express the same is superfluous. But can India's participation in the League under the present circumstances be any more than what is permitted her by being tied up to Britain? When Japan was within the League India's military burden was in no way less than what it is now, and hence why should India frantically appeal to Japan to re-enter the League? Afghanistan is too shrewd to come into the League. Asiatic Nations will be wary of entering into any League of the European Nations and freely participating in it so long as the latter are not freed from selfish imperialist interests which drive them into Pacts and alliances among themselves independently of the League of Nations. And even little Afghanistan can but laugh at the frantic appeals of Indian writers to their leaders to take greater interest in the League for the freedom and salvation of their country.—Yours, etc.,

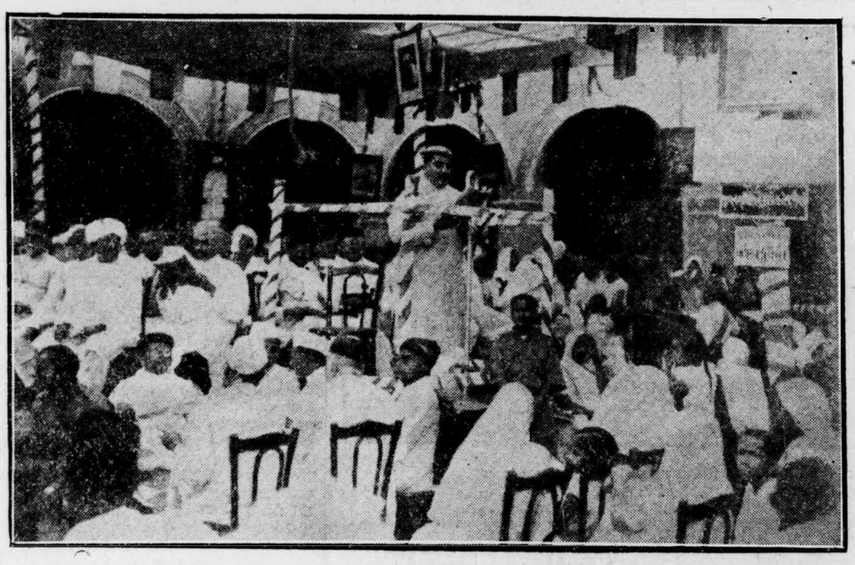
FACING FACTS.

Soy Beans

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—Long before the Christian era, the Chinese philosphers as has Whale Nain Tze and others originated the manufacture of vegetable milk and other products from Soy bean. The credit of introducing these artificial foods in Japan belongs to the Buddists priests who went there to preach forth the religion of the body and heart. The pure products out of the vegetable kingdom as Soy Bean appealed to the desciples of Buddhist Monks in their zeal for 'Ahimsa Dharma.' These food-preparations compare in nutritive value to the best products of animal milk and in some respects have greater virtue of easy digestibility and Vitamin regulation compared with such stuffs as are put in the modern markets. The modern scientist of U.S.A. and Europe have put their heads together to justify the claims made by these simple Chinese monks. One of the most important of all Vitamins is Vitamin 'B' which controls growth, feeds the nerve and acts as stimulant to all vital processes. Of the wonderful Vitamin according to studies by S. Wan of Peking, the Soy bean contains three times as much as equal weight of dry milk powder from which it can be inferred that Soy bean milk contains three times as much Vitamin B as does cow's milk. Soy bean is coming to use as food in the world and it is necessary that this information should be spread as widely. Two Russian investigators in the study of Soy bean milk found that its protien is equally digestable as the protien of cow's milk and that it contains more tryptophan and is able to balance up a large quantity of incomplete cereal protiene. Soy milk is found to digest more easly than egg or lean meat. The lack of Vitamin D is very easily made good by the use of spinach and other green stuff. It is now up to the educated India to introduce these products in their homes and build up necessary vim and vigour of the brain and body than encourage the sales of artificial toys and cheap luxuries for which there is no place at present.—Yours, etc.

M. R. G.



The fourteenth session of the Jain Swetamber Conference was held in Madhav Bagh on Saturday. Photo shows Babu Saheb Nirmal Kumar Singh Nawlakha reading his presidential address.

"MISGUIDED CHARITY" MUST GO

Jain Conference Advocates Diversion Of Trust Funds To Relieve Unemployment

The proceedings of the second day's session of the Shri Jain Swetamber Conference began at 11 a.m., on Sunday, with Mr. Babu Kumar Nirmal Singh Nawlakha in the chair.

A resolution of condolence expressing sorrow at the death of Vithalbhai Patel, J. M. Sen Gupta, Govindji Khushabhai, Panachand Mavji, was moved from the chair.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YOUTH.

Of the next two resolutions moved from the chair, one related to the question of education of the youth of the community. The conference recommended that the community must pay more attention towards provision of Technical and Industrial Education. The other resolution related to the protection and preservation of the Jain Shrines.

"MISGUIDED CHARITY."

Unemployment among the Jains was the subject of a lengthy resolution moved by Mr. Fulchand Harichand Joshi, in moving which, he said that Labour Bureaus and Industrial Homes and institutions should be established. If the funds of shrines and charitable institutions were only used towards checking the alarming unemployment in the community, and if "misguided charity" were stopped, the question of unemployment could be solved and the sufferings of the unemployed alleviated.

MISSIONARY WORK!

The necessity for a Suddhi and Sangathan movement was stressed by Mr. Gulabchand Daddha who moved a resolution supporting the move. The resolution was supported by Mr. Mulchand Asaram and others.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Gulabchand advocated that, as all those who joined Jainism were not Jains before but only those who accepted the principles adumbrated by Lord Mahavir, it was but reasonable to admit all into Jainism who conformed to the principles of Jainism. The speaker advocated active missionary work to obtain converts to Jainism and to check conversion from Jainism to other religions.

INTER-MARRIAGES.

Mr. Paramanand Kuvarji moved a resolution advocating intermarriages among the numerous sub-sections of the Jain community. Sub-sections should be removed root and branch, concluded the speaker.

Another resolution strongly recommended that the Cutchi Jains, who were not usually invited on occasions of Nowkarshi and other community dinners be invited in future.

Mr. Amritlal Kalidas moved the resolution which was seconded by Narottam Jetnabhai. Both made moving speeches advocating Liberalism.

MANAGEMENT OF TRUST FUNDS

The last resolution of the day emphasised the necessity for proper management of the Jain Trusts and charity institutions. It was moved by Mr. Balchand Hirachand who stressed the need for examination of accounts in a systematic manner.

All the resolutions were passed.

The proceedings of the day closed with National Songs, followed by the band arranged for the occasion.

The Conference has been adjourned till 11 a.m. on Monday.

Mr. S. V. Mukherji, Suba of Baroda, on whom the Maharajah has conferred the title of "Raj Ratna".

LOYALTY, DISCIPLINE AND TEAM WORK

Giri Formulates Essentials For Trade Union Work

In the course of his presidential address at the Annual Conference of the South Indian Railway Workers' Union held in Trichnipoly on May 6, Mr .V. V. Giri said:—

Sir Percy Rothera in his evidence before the Whitley Commission stated that the S. I. Railway generally followed the policy of the Railway Board. If that is so, the present labour policy on this railway furnishes a very sad commentary. For example, although the Railway Board nearly four years ago recommended to S. I. Railway to grant special Educational Assistance Benefit as given on State Railways to ensure uniformity, those Rules have not yet been extended to this Railway. Although this railway is one of the few railways that showed net gain in working in spite of bad trade depression, the hours of Employment Regulations have not yet been extended to it nor is there any proposal to do so in the near future. Although the Governor-General-in-Council sanctioned in November 1932 Extra Madras City House Allowance, in regard to staff drawing less than Rs. 60 per mensem and although the Railway Board commended this proposal last year, th's Railway has not taken advantage of the ruling, to benefit the staff. Wage-cuts continue to operate with no prospect of early removal although the earnings are satisfactory. New scales will be introduced very shortly ostensibly for new entrants but with a slur that the existing scales are liberal and charitable to the existing staff. Promotions are blocked and the future policy is generally to have fixed pay in the place of incremental scales of pay. Short-time for workshopmen and reduced allowances for others continue to be the order of the day. Job-analysis is under progress to find out how many workers are surplus to the railway and not how much earnings now appropriated for dividends are surplus.

CRY IN WILDERNESS.

Our country is facing vast constitutional changes. In the efforts to make secure the income of bond-holders who really own the railways and not the State, a Statutory Railway Board is in the course of being brought into existence at an early date. The cries of the railwaymen for representation in the Councils of the State seem yet to be cries in the wilderness. Small reforms in the shape of Amended Workmen's Compensation Act, Factory Act Amendment Bill, Deduction of Wages Payment Bill, etc., are being enacted while bigger and material issues such as living wages, etc., have not yet been tackled. There is no State provision against Unemployment, which seems to be a permanent blot on the present civilisation, whether or not there is trade depression.

There are certain dangers to which our Unions should give their immediate attention. More than ten years of my active association with this movement has convinced me that we should make radical alterations in our methods if we are to prove worthy of our cause.

Most Unions are started in a fit of enthusiasm. There is rapid swelling of membership. If any concessions are received during this period, a further impetus is given and if the employers' opposition is overcome, the difficulties are not ended. Internal disruption due to personal differences, jealousies and dislikes among the active workers of the movement more times than not, is in evidence and in the end the steady growth of the Union is retarded. Those who loyally stick to the Union are in a most unenviable position.

EDUCATE WORKERS.

The fact of the matter is that most of the troubles which the workers and their Unions are facing to-day are self-inflicted due to want of genuine understanding of the principles of the movement. If only the intelligentia among the workers realise that there is infinite amount of work to be turned out in the shape of making the workers class-conscious and presenting a united front to the common enemy, much of our internal difficulties would be avoided. In the first place our Union Executive should bestir themselves not only in educating themselves but also the workers in the elements of socialistic theory and they should give fullest attention and publicity to everyday sufferings of the employees in regard to their working conditions.

Let me pay my humble tribute to the textile workers of Bombay who have gone on general strike against unjust conditions of service imposed by employers in this country who secured their own protection from the Government without providing for any assistance to the unemployed. Unless the Government shows real sympathy and anxiety to help the workers, the reaction due to this strike will have deplorable repurcussions on every industry for which the millowners and the Government will be responsible. We have to unhesitatingly condemn the Government's intervention in favour of the employer by using Emergency Powers to reduce the strength of strike.

Without combination no successful results are possible. Cent per cent membership is the sine qua non for success. A Trade Union membership should display all the qualities of a trained army. There should be loyalty; there should be discipline; there should be a spirit of team work prevailing throughout the rank and file. If all this is ensured, success is not difficult to obtain and my appeal to S.I. Railway workers is do all that is possible to make S.I. Railway Workers' Union an effective organisation worthy of being placed in the vanguard of the Trade Union Movement.

Sir N. N. Sircar Bound For Simla

CALCUTTA, May 6.

Sir N. N. Sircar, Law Member, Government of India, left for Simla this afternoon. He was accompanied by Lady Sirdar. They were seen off by a large number of friends including several High Court judges and members of the Bar. Both Sir N. N. Sircar and Lady Sircar were profusely garlanded.—A. P.

Calcutta Corporation And Govt. Of Bengal

DARJEELING, May 5.

The United Press reliably understands that the Secretary to the Local Self-Government Department of the Government of Bengal, has written to the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation saying that the Corporation must send representation regarding proceedings of the Corporation meeting on April 10, to elect Mayor and Deputy-Mayor for the current year, as required under Section 19 of Calcutta Municipal Act, by the 10th instant, failing which the Government will give decision on the representation made by Mr. C.C. Biswas and other nominated Councillors without further reference to them.—United Press.

Officials And Personal

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay and the Military Secretary to the Governor were present at the station on the occasion of the arrival of Commanding General Bahadur Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana Nepalese Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of St. James, on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay received a deputation from the Automobile Association at Government House, on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay inspected the 2nd (Bombay Presidency) Urban Infantry, I. T. F., on Saturday.

Lahore.—Babu Jagatnarain Lal General Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, in a statement expresses deep grief and shame at the cowardly and unbecoming attack made on Gandhiji's car by some orthodox Sanatanists at Deogarh.—A. P.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Oriental's Diamond Jubilee

The celebration of Diamond Jubilee of the "Oriental" was a grand function in the Victoria Gardens on Saturday evening. The popularity of the Company can be judged by the fact that similar celebrations were held by all the branches throughout the country. It is commonly said that no institution however, widespread its popularity, can be deemed to be free from trials and tribulations, more specially Insurance Companies of which we already have quite a good crop. The Oriental is undoubtedly one of the exceptions. Mr. Slater with all the business acumen of a cautious Scot Actuary saw to it that the foundations of the Oriental were well and truly laid and provided for secure and continuous development in the future.

Lepers In The City

The question of lepers in the city is assuming serious dimensions and if not given due and proper consideration will go, we believe, from bad to worse. It is a sight, too shocking for words, to see an army of lepers clustering thick on the foot-paths, lurking from, and dreading the gaze of, the "yellow caps." The constant cases that come up for hearing in the Dadar Police Court, stand testimony to the importance and danger of the question.

The ways and means with which the authorities concerned seek to remedy the disease reveal only a perfunctory sense of the great evil.

Among the various suggestions made by the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum, are lighting the Asylum premises and wards with electricity at a cost of Rs. 4,300, engaging services of nursing sisters for lepers and constructing residential quarters for them, and relieving overcrowding in the wards by deporting non-residential lepers to the places from which they come.

Unemployed And Strike Committee

The General Secretary of Unemployed Workers' Volunteers' Association writes:—

With reference to the statement issued by the Joint Strike Committee published in your issue on Sunday the 6th inst., re-election of the 10 representatives of the unemployed workers on the Joint Strike Committee and not to recognise the 10 representatives elected at the public meeting held under the auspices of the Unemployed Workers' Volunteers' Association on Friday the 4th inst., at Ganesh Maidan, Lalbaug, where more than 5,000 unemployed workers were present I have to draw attention to the following resolution which was unanimously passed at the meeting:—

This meting of the unemployed workers of Bombay wholehearted'y supports the resolution of the All-India Textile Conference passed on the 28th January 1934 re-demands of the textile unemployed workers and elects the following 10 representatives of the unemployed to represent on the Joint Strike Committee to safeguard the interest of the unemployed.

1 A R Amuneker, 2 B S Gaikwad, 3 M R Chavan, 4 M R Shinde, 5 Narayan Bhau, 6 Arjun Atmaram, 7 G R Taldeoker, 8 Narayan Savant, 9 Gopol Bhagwan, 10 Shanker Niloo.

I am quite surprised at the high handedness of the Joint Strike Committee is not allowing the publicly-elected representatives of the unemployed workers to represent them on the Joint Strike Committee. I think that it is a great insult to the unemployed textile workers and request the Joint Strike Committee to reconsider its decision and avoid unpleasantness and split among the rank and file of the unemployed workers at this critical juncture.

Appeal For Strike Relief Fund

The Secretaries, Joint Strike Committee write:—

To-day being Sunday all the mills were closed. Quiet reigned in the entire mill area. It is understood that the millowners are going to keep all the mills open to-morrow, and special attempts are going to be made to find enough blacklegs to run them all.

The strikers are making feverish preparations to meet this onslaught of the millowners. There is a campaign of chawl meetings through the mill area to-day.

The enlarged Strike Committee including the representatives of the various mills met on Saturday night and expressed their opinion on the efforts of Messrs. Joshi, Bakhale and Syed Munawar, which was published in our yesterday's bulletin.

The Strike Committee wishes to announce that it will very gladly accept every assistance and help from all those who sympathise with the strikers in their struggle against the millowners for better conditions of life and labour. The Strike Committee has issued receipt books for the Strike Fund. The public is requested to contribute ligerally to the same.

I. A. Plane "Astrea's" Progress

RANGOON, May 6.

The Imperial airways 'plane "Astrea" which left Singapore early this morning, to carry the eastbound airmails, at present held up at Calcutta owing to the damage to the "Aurora", arrived at Mingaladon aerodrome at 4-30 p.m. to-day.

After refuelling the "Astrea" took off for Calcutta which it is expected to reach by midnight.—A.P.

GOOD WORK OF TALEGAON HOSPITAL

Dearth Of Medical Aid In Villages Deprecated

The following are extracts from the report of the Talegaon Hospital, Talegaon, issued after eight years of silent work:—Now that the Hospital is accommodated in its own buildings, built on a special site obtained on long lease, many wants have been supplied and some conveniences are being provide to the patients. In the second year of the Hospital's experience there were only 1849 new patients. That figure has now jumped up by over 93 per cent reaching as it did in 1933 the highest mark of 3593. Similarly striking is the rise in the number of operations performed. Although the Hospital was started with the idea of offering ophthalmic and only it had to be soon made a General one, taking into consideration the vast number of sufferers coming from distant places with all sorts of diseases and hopes of recovery.

The number of Doctors also had to be increased and it is happy to note that a batch of 8 physicians and surgeons, specialists in various branches, offers their services free to the Hospital.

Classification of patients on basis of religion is not done. Being located rural area, the Hospital is affording what relief it can to the villagers mainly. And it requires no special effort to prove that they alone stand more in need of medical help which their urban brethren can get comparatively easily. Thousands of poor ignorant villagers suffer silently all the'r lives without getting any medical relief at all. Government dispensaries are far away from their abodes. And here is a Hospital located in the midst of rural population already affording considerable relief to villagers from far and near. Phys'cians and surgeons, with reputation in their lines, are offering free service to help the village dwellers. What remains to be supplied is the means to accommodate the patients. Donations are required for buildings only.

HELP THE VILLAGERS.

So far our charities have been directed in a variety of ways; but nothing seems to have been done for the poor farmer living in the villages. As a matter of fact, philanthropy ought to be directed to relieve those who stand more in need of help. When in India over 80 per cent. of the population dwells in villages, and especially at a time when every where the cry is heard for village uplift and organisation, no better means of serving the mainstay of the population of India—the villager undoubtedly is so—could be found than by establishing and maintaining hospitals to give them medical aid. For the village folk, practically nothing seems to have been done although charitable dispensaries and hospitals we come across in cities and big towns. Is it not high time to direct the charities in this new line The need of the villagers is certainly greater than any body else's.

ANOTHER COMMUNAL CLASH

Police Firing In Ghazipur District Village

NAINITAL, May 6.

A report has been received here of yet another outbreak of communal trouble in a village in the Ghazipur district on May 3. The police, it is reported, had to fire 25 rounds on an armed mob. None was killed. Further details are lacking.—A.P.

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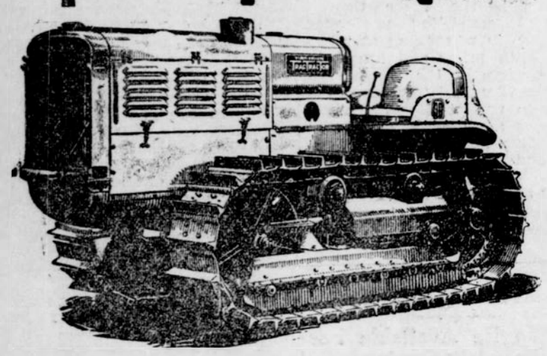

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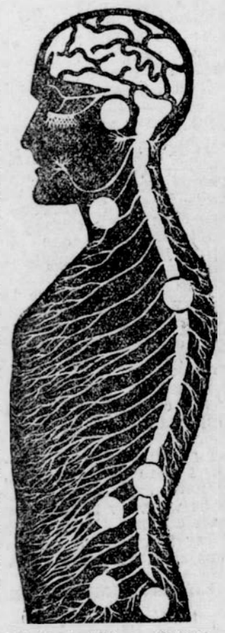

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OK. 116.

Our London Letter

(Continued from page 8).

seat from Labour with a handsome majority. But Hammersmith has now restored Labour with a majority nearly equal to that which it received in 1929. In Basingstoke also there was a reurn to 1929 which left the Conservatives in possession with a smaller majority instead of the larger one received in 1931 by Lord Lymington on behalf of the National Government. Both Hammersmith and Basingstoke reveal a considerable change of attitude towards the National Government; but figures of the poll suggest that the 'crisis" election has raised in the mind of the electorates a crop of perplexity, doubt, and indifference. If conclusions are to be drawn from these two elections, it would appear that the tide which carried a National Government to power in 1931 has spent its force, and an appeal to the whole country might create something very like the extremely unsatisfactory position of 1929, when no party had a clear majority in the House of Commons.

The Government has not been slow to recognise this fact. Steps are, therefore, being taken to create a "National" Party under which flag Government proposes to fight the general election two years hence. Unfortunately, Tory Associations in the country are not only refusing to accept MacDonalites and Simonites but are gradually squeezing out those who already have seats in the present Parliament. This has led to a sort of fracticidal war within the supporters of the present Government. The supporters of the Prime Minister are retorting to the Conservatives that it is they who give the Government its real strength and that without them the Tories are foredoomed to defeat. So far as the Prime Minister is concerned he is conscious that he is being threatened with the loss of place and power. He is mobilising all his publicity resources to convert the Conservative Party to the view that it must make a united front with the Simonite Liberals and his own "Labour" supporters to face the gathering electoral storm. His policy, which is supported by Mr. Baldwin, Sir Thomas Inskip, Lord Stonehaven and others, is to manoeuvre an appeal to the country on the panic cry of "National Government or Dictatorship." Mr. Baldwin has also expressed the same opinion in similar language in the current issue of the "National Liberal View." He says: "the National Government with its pooling of ideas, its support drawn from all classes and all parties, and its enhanced prestige is able to act with a degree of authority which no single party could hope to acquire." The difficulty of Mr. Baldwin and his present chief is that keen Tory partisans are pointing out quite legitimately that there is no one in the constituencies with whom they can co-operate.

TORIES AND INDIA

The differences of views between Mr. Baldwin and a section of his Conservative followers are also becoming more prominent every week on the question of India. The labours of the Joint Select Committee which are likely to come to an end at the end of the next month have offered an opportunity to the anti-White Paper section of the National Government to intensify its activities all over the country. Though for some time, this group had resisted the proposals of the Government by a meeting here or a meeting there, it is evident from the campaign against the White Paper during this week that Churchill, Lord Lloyd and Michael O'Dwyer will be more in the news columns of the Die-hard press during the next two months before the Report of the Joint Select Committee becomes a public property. I understand that the India Defence League Executive is drafting a report of its own which will be published a week before the findings of the Joint Committee are made available to the public. The task of drafting the report is entrusted to Mr. Churchill and Sir Michael O'Dwyer with whom Prof. Ganguly, Miss Cornelia Sorabjee and one or two Indians, known for their reactionary views, will collaborate by appending their signatures. This move is being taken to represent to the British electorate that the supporters of the Die-hard Conservatives have obtained the considered views of Indians, unlike the members of the Joint Select Committee, whose report will be signed only by Britishers.

As pointed out in the earlier part of this letter, Lord Rothermere and his paper the "Daily Mail" have become excellent publicity agents for Sir Oswald Mosley's Fascist movement in this country. Obviously the anti-Indian peer has struck an advantageous bargain with the prospective Dictator of this country on the India question. Sir Oswald in his more recent speeches dealing with British Fascists' aims and objects is devoting a considerable portion of his time in declaring that the National Government is betraying the country by foisting the unwanted White Paper scheme on the Indian people. Sir Oswald's anti-Indian tirades have become first class news copy for Lord Rothermere as well as for Lord Beaverbrook who too controls a chain of newspapers in this country. The essence of Sir Oswald's advice to his patriotic listeners has been "Stay and Govern" in India. In other words, there is no difference in the language used by the Fascist leader on the India issue and that used by the protagonists of anti-White Paper section of the Conservatives. It is significant in this connection to note that neither Mr. Churchill nor Lord Lloyd give their respective support to Oswald Mosley's Fascist creed on domestic issues.

CHELSEA MEETING

This position was made clear by Lord Lloyd on Friday night when he attempted to beard the lion of Chelsea, Sir Samuel Hoare in his den by addressing the constituents of the Secretary of State for India, in the local Town Hall. At this meeting denunciatory speeches were made against Sir Samuel Hoare and one of the speakers had a cheap jibe at the India Secretary. He informed his audience that he had noticed in the current volume of "Who's Who" that Sir Samuel Hoare was described as champion skater. The Duke of Westminster hoped that he had sufficient experience of skating over thin ice, which would serve him in good stead in the near future. It was left to a young woman to tell Lord Lloyd to withdraw from the meeting as his Lordship was most unfair to the Government and its supporters of the White Paper. Other supporters of Sir Samuel Hoare stood up on their chairs to oppose the move of the India Defence League. When Lord Lloyd said that "the surrender in India means the closing of avenues of employment for British public school boys and no one can blame them if the day comes when they will prefer a blackshirt to a White Paper", he was asked why he did not approve of the Fascist Indian policy though he applauded Sir Oswald Mosley at a recent meeting at the Albert Hall. Lord Lloyd quickly denied that he approved of the Fascist programme for India and asserted that his support to Sir Oswald was based purely on the ground of a more familiar current slogan of a "United Front" against the White Paper.

The Die-hard move to hold more meeting in Sir Samuel Hoare's constituency has caused considerable consternation in the Executive of the Chelsea Conservative Association. Its chairman has come out with a retort to Churchill, Lloyd and Co. by stating that "there are certain people who are convinced that they have a mission to save India and the Empire, and who consider that if they cannot enforce their views in any other way they are fully justified in smashing up the Conservative party and with it the National Government. Outside the ranks of these extremists, however, there must be very few who do not fully realise that the certain result of the success of such a policy would be to place in power a Socialist Government, who would certainly give away India with both hands and without any safeguards, adequate or otherwise, to say nothing of other serious disasters which must inevitably follow. The red flag is now, figuratively speaking, lying over the County Hall. If, thanks to the efforts of the extremists, the Conservative party is split and disunited, it may soon be flying over Westminster as well."

Jubbalpore.—A resolution condemning the recent attack on Mahatma Gandhi by the Sanathanists at Jasdih and expressing satisfaction at his escape from the violent attack was passed at a special meeting of the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha held under the Presidentship of Pt. Kanjilal Dubey, President Provincial Hindu Maha Sabha.—United Press.

"HIGHLY SATISFIED"?

Truth About The Railway-Trades Conference

In a statement to the Press—Mr. K T. Dalvi—a member of the Railway Trade Conference says:—

Recently much has appeared in the Press about the Railway Trade Conferences, "closer contact between the Railways and the trade interests" "Bombay's prosperity drive", etc., so much so that I feel it as my duty which I owe to the public to throw a clear light on these Conferences. Originally we were under the impression that the proceedings of these meetings between the agents of the G. I. P. and the B. B. C. I. Railways and ourselves, were not available to the Press but later on the Associated Press and the leading newspapers flashed on the news presumably on the information supplied by the Railways themselves. This has obviously created a wrong impression about the meetings between the Railways and the trade groups which I gather from the talks I am having with the people in the trade as well as from the inquiries which I have received. I wish therefore, to make the whole position quite clear.

REAL QUESTIONS TABOOED.

The suggestion for such "closer contact" between the Railways and the trade interests originally came from Sir Guthrie Russell, the Chief Commissioner for Railways. Immediately Mr. Tylden Pattenson, the Agent of the G. I. P. and Mr. Brayshay, the Agent of the B. B. C. I. took up the matter and invited representatives of the various Trade Associations in Bombay to meet them. At the preliminary meeting held on 29th November 1933 Mr. Brayshay who was in the chair expounded the whole scheme to us. We were told we could not discuss all questions pertaining to trade and commerce or even general business questions pertaining to the trade of the city of Bombay. We could not bring forth broad question which would encroach upon the functions of the Local Advisory Committees or too narrow and personal questions which an individual or a firm can directly take up with the Railways. The questions we could take up must previously be discussed with the Railway Department concerned of a months notice had to be given. Similarly we could not effectively discuss the rating questions which were left to the Rates Advisory Committee of the Government of India.

Now, majority of the questions that concern the trade are the rating questions and when our field for bringing subjects for discussion was so narrowed down we could not bring forth any substantial topics for the agenda of our meetings—much less questions concerning the revival of the trade of the city of Bombay in which all of us and H. E. Lord Brabourne take so much keen interest.

SYSTEM TO BLAME.

In addition to the restrictions put on us the railways also could not give us definite answers or decisions on many topics as they could not decide many things without the sanction of the Railway Board or the Commerce Department of the Government of India. Under these conditions how could we be satisfied although some newspapers had reported that we were "highly satisfied."

I must say to the credit of the Agents of both the Railways that we found then very sympathetic and helpful. If we could not get much satisfaction they were not to blame but the system under which they have to work at present. Unless therefore, the Agents are given more powers to decide questions beneficial to the trade of Bombay or else the Railway Board or the Commerce Department of the Government of India themselves call such meetings of the representatives of Trade from all over India, not much result can be shown by the meetings as they are held at present with the limited powers of the Agents and the restrictions under which we have to work.

PRESS REPORT DENIED

Baroda Dewan's Membership Of Viceroy's Council

SIMLA. May 5.

Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, the Dewan of Baroda State who came here in connection with State work will leave this afternoon for Baroda and will sail for Europe on May 24, on four months' leave. His term of office will expire next year.

It is expected that his successor's name will be announced shortly. The Bombay report that Sir Krishnamachari will succeed Sir Joseph Bhore when the latter vacates his Commerce Membership next year is emphatically denied.—United Press.

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UDAIPUR VIDYA BHUVAN

An Appeal For Funds

'Chadresh writes:—

Through the efforts of Dr Mohan Singh Mehta, M A., Ph. D., Bar-at-Law, the Vidya Bhuvan at Udaipur was founded in the year 1931. This institution supplied a much-felt need and within a short period aroused special interest among the educationists of North India.

SCHOOL BUILDING

At present the school is accommodated in three blocks of buildings. The main building is only partly constructed due to financial handicaps and has eight rooms with a hall in the middle. There is a hut that accommodates the workshop, the manual training class and the Sanskrit class. It was erected by the boys with the help of the teachers.

THE OBJECTIVE

The Vidya Bhuvan aspires

1. to provide facilities for the full and harmonious development of each individual child according to its own inclination and aptitudes,

2. to cultivate in the child a broad and open-minded outlook on life.

3. to impart such an education as will enable him to adjust himself to his envirinment and

4. to prepare useful citizens, with a keen sense of duty and rsponsibility towards society and towadds humanity in general.

The staff of Vidya Bhuvan work with missionary zeal. Some have given up good situation and prospects elsewhere in order to work in an idealistic institution like Vidya Bhuvan accepting only subsistence wages.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

It is distressing sight to see an institution of the Vidya Bhuvan type suffering from financial stringency. Due to the shortage if funds the institution has to bang its doors against many a useful activity. It is up to the philanthrophic persons in India in general and Bombay in particular to see that the growth of the institution is not retarded by such causes. The public of Bombay. The Fount of charity ought not to allow such an opportunity to escape.

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ROMANCE — DRAMA
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DACOITS OPEN FIRE ON POLICE

MOGA, May 4.

An encounter between four dacoits and a police party has resulted in the arrest of three dacoits one of whom subsequently died and the capture of two muskets and about fifty cartridges.

Receiving information yesterday that four dacoits were hiding in a village in Moga Tehsil, a police party headed by the District Superintendent of Police proceeded to the village in two lorries and surrounded the house in which the dacoits were hiding. The latter opened fire and the police responded with a volley. After some more firing, the police climbed the roof of the house whereupon three dacoits surrendered, while one escaped. One dacoit succumbed to injuries sustained in the course of firing while another dacoit has been seriously injured. No one in the police party was wounded.—A.P.

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Exports Maintained But Imports Drop Heavily

The following bulletin issued by U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce, Moscow gives figures of Russia's foreign trade during 1933. Comparative figures show that exports during the year amounted to 17,917,000 tons valued at Rubles 495,658,000 against 17,968,000 tons valued Rubles 574,928,000 during 1932. Imports show heavy decrease both in value in quantity indicating a favourable balance of Rubles 147,442,000. Details of the trade are as under:—

TURNOVER (000's omitted.)

	Exports		Imports		Turnover		Balance
	Tons	Rubles	Tons	Rubles	Tons	Rubles	Rubles
1930	21,486	1,038,371	2,856	1,058,825	24,342	2,095,196	— 22,454
1931	21,779	811,210	3,564	1,105,034	25,343	1,916,244	—293,824
1932	17,968	574,928	2,322	704,040	20,290	1,278,968	—129,112
1933	17,917	495,658	1,236	348,216	19,153	843,874	+147,442

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	1933 Tons	1933 Thous Rubles	1932 tons	1932 Thous Rubles
Great Britain:—				
Exports	3,182,544	86,983	4,382,347	138,485
Imports	82,105	30,590	321,839	91,928
Belgium:—				
Exports	1,232,566	27,340	740,995	19,301
Imports	13,802	1,538	4,222	591
Germany:—				
Exports	2,034,278	85,747	1,663,491	100,499
Imports	410,453	148,061	1,134,705	327,700
Holland:—				
Exports	1,646,243	25,890	1,050,347	21,517
Imports	10,706	5,974	841	3,560
Greece:—				
Exports	499,199	6,545	662,926	9,435
Imports	1,751	517	1,115	481
Spain:—				
Exports	342,230	5,531	437,277	7,955
Imports	9,805	1,192	1,598	153
Italy:—				
Exports	2,146,051	22,226	2,134,664	27,031
Imports	33,615	16,901	27,093	27,144
East China:—				
Exports	299,052	7,171	291,510	8,086
Imports	10,721	2,639	39,788	5,888
West China:-				
Exports	7,412	10,856	8,006	15,698
Imports	35,899	18,822	21,838	12,305
Latvia:—				
Exports	100,312	2,395	128,717	9,776
Imports	459	336	12,417	5,775
Lithuania:—				
Exports	263,381	2,728	370,011	4,151
Imports	1,444	546	3,541	1,178
Mongolia:—				
Exports	69,493	38,562	58,452	41,395
Imports	31,286	17,269	54,508	19,278
Poland:—				
Exports	213,173	5,056	61,413	4,801
Imports	215,145	12,973	83,835	5,646
U.S.A.:—				
Exports	563,285	13,965	632,727	17,194
Imports	30,341	16,580	27,453	31,665
Turkey:—				
Exports	99,299	3,798	195,348	5,498
Imports	26,164	4,657	34,890	5,762
Finland:—				
Exports	380,920	5,426	301,638	5,338
Imports	13,172	2,888	13,552	2,890
France:—				
Exports	1,302,731	22,893	1,357,173	28,698
Imports	20,951	5,237	9,568	4,335
Czechoslovakia:—				
Exports	73,197	1,095	70,923	1,380
Imports	31,284	4,868	32,268	10,306
Sweden:—				
Exports	340,828	5,920	370,558	6,209
Imports	10,890	4,591	21,140	21,554
Japan:—				
Exports	768,526	9,124	743,157	10,099
Imports	62,719	7,349	12,158	4,786

EXPORTS ACCORDING TO COMMODITIES.

	1933 Tons	1933 Thous. Rubles	1932 Tons	1932 Thous Rubles
Wheat	748,248	20,554	550,917	19,208
Rye	157,226	3,678	421,051	13,267
Barley	567,094	11,178	422,081	11,958
Oats	83,588	1,928	17,230	639
Maize	123,673	2,479	311,115	6,658
Buckwheat, Millet, Groats, etc.,	9,941	789	10,211	1,064
French Beans, Beans, Peas and Lentils	79,838	5,440	85,737	5,256
Castor Beans	3,205	212	8,133	604
Oil Seeds	61,720	2,350	220,677	9,032
Other Seeds	6,987	303	19,964	910
Flax and Flax Tow	59,294	14,229	55,253	13,573
Flax wastes	1,205	185	232	39
Hemp	13	3	1,159	128
Hemp wastes	29	5	99	11
Leaf Tobacco	5,268	2,417	3,171	1,994
Liquorice	6,640	525	5,932	521
Medicinal Herbs	5,675	771	4,092	1,100
Fresh Fruit	1,845	307	4,869	591
Dried Fruit	7,151	982	12,659	2,410
Vegetables	157	77	647	139
Mushrooms	135	150	131	143
Cotton	588	182	17,860	5,495
Other Agricultural Products	7,598	1,594	5,383	1,689
Raw Hides	8,254	2,787	14,615	3,295
Wool	5,983	1,044	5,272	766
Bristles	409	987	704	2,063
Hair	2,757	1,434	1,805	1,295
Intestines and Casings	4,735	3,702	6,466	5,525
Eggs (cases)	19,064	245	66,955	1,632
Butter	37,205	12,221	30,934	15,872
Live Cattle	—	—	55	109
Bacon	2,207	635	1,813	389
Other Meat Products	103	19	458	98
Dead Poultry	5,005	1,809	10,062	4,142
Feathers and Down	1,455	559	910	561
Silk Products	616	1,656	431	1,162
Cheese	28	33	56	37
Bones	12	1	581	14
Honey	1,966	336	779	170
Other Animal and Poultry Products	1,713	739	1,246	680
Furs	3,500	38,557	3,108	42,300
Fish	29,168	3,063	26,937	3,708
Black Chviar	293	1,952	297	2,276
Red Caviar	1,031	376	386	239
Other Hunting and Fishing Products	5,950	735	3,750	672
Total Agricultural Exports	2,051,478	143,228	2,296,449	183,428
Sawn goods	2,926,128	45,144	2,680,967	44,532
Plywood	99,050	5,200	102,238	9,033
Other Timber Products	3,255,961	25,386	2,905,550	26,960
Destillation Products	15,052	1,588	20,631	1,046
Sugar	38,388	5,544	76,121	12,798
Sunflowerseed Oil	13,356	1,832	34,951	4,046
Cotton Oil	11,896	1,312	2,692	310
Other Vegetable Oils	835	91	261	47
Oilcakes	410,511	12,597	431,877	14,166
Flour	31,517	3,929	31,917	4,602
Bran	7,411	136	18,278	379
Canned	23,572	6,090	18,703	8,442
Maccaroni	150	38	288	190
Tobacco Products	4,595	2,434	3,483	2,217
Starch Products	33,362	1,641	29,759	1,903
Wines	5,676	371	6,068	444
Confectionehy	2,703	1,596	2,017	1,447
Other Food Products	11,368	1,049	5,119	875
Iron Ore	509.058	2,344	342,272	1,632
Manganese Ore	655,007	4,512	415,609	3,771
Asbestos	21,458	2,651	16,551	2,381
Salt	155,511	847	107,152	796
Pit Coal, Anthracite and Coke	1,817,534	10,390	1,795,183	12,432
Magnesite	7,053	210	2,685	85
Oil Products	4,894,452	75,671	6,106,003	107,256
Calamine	13,230	348	6,343	192
Other Mining Products	395,379	4,663	167,884	2,723
Soda	71,033	3.129	42,918	2.348
Perfumery	408	463	396	386
Matches, Matchwood	10,645	1,974	8,562	1,539
Cement	87,453	1,869	38,448	551
Pitch	49,558	1,110	45,961	855
Pottery, China, Glass	20,554	3,116	20,897	4,414
Rubber Goods	1,216	1,570	1,578	2,408
Textiles	16,044	31.523	19,402	51,460
Flax and Jute Products	384	695	1,470	799
Rugs	491	1,861	619	2,554
Handicraft Products and Homespun	3,710	2,822	1,665	2,254
Metal Electric Articles	42,831	9,445	17,084	9,880
Metal Unmanufactured	11,127	39.609	6,277	9,585
Scrap Metal	4,138	109	12,740	211
Rags	18,703	1.552	18,162	1,757
Bone Glue & Bone Flour	4,184	380	5,687	732
Glycerine	1,943	277	2,713	425
Hackled Flax and Hackle Waste	27.519	6.107	26,951	7,712
Flax Yarn	2,716	1,405	2,346	1,298
Thread	346	1,411	643	1,836
Potash	1	1	0.3	0.3
Products of Coke-Benzol Industry	6.562	616	1,589	122
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	39,692	3,132	22,533	1,867
Skin Glue	757	126	1,191	253
Antiques and Jewelry	55	662	69	12210
Cinematographic Films	1	28	4	126
Other Industrial Products	81.766	18,795	40 938	19,614
Total Industrial Exports	15,865,047	352,430	15,671,445	391,500
Total Exports	17,916,525	495,658	17,967,394	574,028

K. E. M. HOSPITAL, POONA

Appeal For Funds In Sacred Cause

The following are extracts from the report for the year 1933 of the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Poona:—

An epidemic of plague prevailed in Poona City and Cantonment and the Suburban limits for several months during the year under report. The visitation lasted for an unusually long period, and dislocated everything. The feature of the measures this time was a very large number of inoculations performed, which perhaps kept the mortality under control. Inoculations by our Hospital staff were performed cheerfully in addition to their usual work. A few of the patients in the Maternity wards in our Hospital developed plague and they had to be shifted to the Plague Hospital for treatment. Every care was taken to disinfect the premises and adopt other sanitary measures. The work of maintaining destitude children was continued during the year under report.

The outstanding event of the year under report was the departure from our midst of the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes at the end of the year. Both His Excellency and Her Ladyship evinced great interest in our Hospital throughout the period of His Excellency's stay here. Lady Sykes was pleased almost on the eve of her departure to hand over a cheque for Rs. 25,000 received by her from a generous donor, to contribute this princely amount towards our permanent Fund, but also to remain anonymous, which is a very rare virtue. We have already conveyed our deep gratitude to this worthy donor.

The demand for admission was sustained in spite of the prevalence of Plague during the year under report. With the increased attendance due to the popularity of the Hospital the expenditure also increased, and we are finding it extremely difficult to make both ends meet in carrying on our humane work. We had issued an appeal a few months ago, but the response was poor. We hope that even in these days of financial stress our brothers and sisters of even ordinary means will not fail to remember the poor and destitute patients in our Hospital, and that they will readily contribute their mite to secure comforts for them, and thus earn their gratitude.

V. P. BHANDARKAR PASSES AWAY

Home Minister Of Holkar Govt. Succumbs To Serious Illness

Death took place of Muntuzim-i-Khas Bahadur V. P. Bhandarkar, Home Minister of the Holkar Government, due to a serious attack of penumonia accompanied by pleurisy.

All the Officers, schools and colleges were closed and people and state officers poured in large numbers at his residence from where the funeral procession started to the crematorium. Several meetings were held in different places to express the sorrow at the premature death of Bhandarkar.

A meeting of the Yeshwant Club was held to express sorrow at the sudden and untimely death of Mr. V P Bhandarkar. Mr. S M Bapna, the Prime Minister of the Holkar Government presided and the following resolution moved from the chair was adopted unanimously:—

"The members of the Yeshwant Club assembled in general meeting, place on record their deep sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Muntazim-i--Khas Bahadur V. P. Bhandarkar, who had been associated with the management of the Club for several years and always took a most lively interest in its activities.—United Press.

PRESIDENCY TEACHERS CONFERENCE

The Hon. Secretary, B. P. S. T. Conference, Jalgaon, writes:—

The ninth session of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference will be held at Jalgaon (East Khandesh) on 1st, 2nd and 3rd November 1934.

Teachers and those interested in Secondary Education will please inform the Secretary what papers they would like to read, what demonstration lessons they would like to give or in what other respects they would like to offer an active co-operation to make the session a complete success.

It is proposed to arrange an educational exhibition at the time. Schools intending to send their exhibits are requested to inform the Secretary about the same now and to send in the exhibits at an early date.

JAPAN TO BOOST SILK TRADE

Million Yen Allotted For Propaganda Abroad

The "Japan Times' in its issue of March 27th 1934 writes:—

"One of the most important recent developments in the raw silk industry is the decision arrived at the directors' meeting of the Central Raw Silk Association of Japan Monday to put up Y1.000.000 as a fund for international silk boosting.

Originally, a fund of Y2,000,000 was to be put up, Yen 1,000,00 by the Government and the rest by raw silk reelers, exporters, reelers' organizations and sericulturists associations, but the plan failed to materialize due to the fact that the Government is not in a position to give subsidy.

Of the Ren 1,000,000 fund set up by the Central Raw Silk Association of Japan according to the decision of Monday, Y500,000 will be put up by individual silk reeling companies and the reelers belonging to the Silk Reelers Guilds, Y175,000 by the sericulturists, Y50,000 by silk egg raisers, Y25,000 by tonya, and Y250,000 by raw silk exporters.

The directors of the Central Raw Silk Association of Japan also reached a decision that out of Y1,000,000, about Y920,000 will he sent to the International Silk Guild, which was organized in New York December last, and Y50,000 to be spent for boosting campaign within the country. It is understood that the Association will remit about Y.30,000 to France for the silk boosting campaign in that country.

The situation on the raw silk market has been unfavourable for the past several weeks due largely to the uncertainty in the financial conditions in the United States and the unbalanced position of demand and supply.

YOKOHAMA MARKET

The prices in Yokohama showed a slight recovery during the morning sessions of Monday, reflecting the favourable stock market reports from New York but the favourable tone soon subsided, and a decline of 2 to 3 yen was registered at the close of the day's business. August position suffering from a falling off to Y564 in Yokohama.

The weaker tendency persisted Tuesday morning in both Yokohama and Kobe. According to report from Yokohama, March position on the futures market there opened this morning at Yen 551, and closed for the first session of the morning at Fen 553 showing a trifling recovery of 2 yen from yesterday's close, but all other positions either remained weakly unchanged or felt mained weakly unchanged or fell off. April position opened at Y 558 and closed for the first session of the morning at Y557, while May opened at Y558 and closed at Y559. June opened at Y558 and closed at Y559, showing no change from yesterdays close. July opened at Y564 and closed at the same price, which is 2 yen lower than Monday's closing quotation. August position, which opened at Y567, dropped to Y564 no change from yesterday's close.

In Kobe, April position opened at Y565 ,a loss of 3 yen, while May position opened at Y566, which is 1 yen below the Monday's close The rest of positions suffered from a loss of 3 to 4 yen, August being opened at Y570.

Along with the unfavourable conditions on the futures market, the spot market also witnessed dull business and lower prices. Exporters generally withheld their active commitments, in view of the uncertain American situation. Many exporters predict that the raw silk prices in New York will hit the level of dol. 1.30-35, and are attempting to get the stuff at Y550 in the market here. Yesday the spot prices were kept around Y555 for the standard goods of white 13-15s D grade, while white 20-22s. A grade was sold at around Y540 and yellow 20-22s. A grade around Y520-25, although the quantity was very limited.

BUYER SENTIMENT IN EUROPEAN MARKETS

An interesting feature of the recent raw silk market is that a considerable amount of buyer sentiment has been created in European countries for Japanese raw silk on account of the low prices. It is said that substantial orders are being received from Lyon, where Chinese raw silk had hitherto been used largely. Formerly, Chinese raw silk was much cheaper than the Japanese product, but due to the recent continued decline in the prices on the market in this country Japanese raw silk is now more than 20 per cent lower than Chinese raw silk, quotations on which having risen remarkably reflecting the artificially boosted prices of silver. Traders here thus expect a marked increase in raw silk business with France and other European countries in the near future.

Arrivals of new shipments from producing centers are still on an increasing tendency. According to report made public by the Yokohama Raw Silk Exchange yesterday, the volume of arrivals of raw silk shipments in Yokohama from the beginning of the month up to the 24th reached 18371½ bales, and those in Kobe during the same period 10,353 bales, totaling 29,224½ bales, and averaging at 1,213 bales per day. It is furthermore said that the arrivals have averaged at 1,500 bales for the past few days, and traders thus forecast that the total arrival for the month of March would reach approximately 40,000 bales. This increasing trend in arrivals of new shipments is exerting an unfavourable pressure on the market.

WORLD'S WHEAT PROBLEM

A Striking Liverpool Report

LONDON, (By Mail).

General scepticism as to the results of political and artificial efforts to solve the world's wheat problem, and a plea for solution along natural business lines, are contained in the Annual Report of the Liverpool Corn Trade Association published to-day. This Association is the largest wheat futures market in importing countries and registers the basis on which the bulk of the international trade in the commodity is conducted.

As evidencing the complete failure of the International Wheat Agreement, as signed in London last August, to produce the desired results, the Report shows that the price of Liverpool December futures on March 29 last was equal to only 2s. 11d. per cental of 100 lbs. in gold money, or 40 gold cents per bushel. It is believed that it is necessary to go back to the Sixteenth Century to find a precedent for wheat in England selling at so low a price.

So far from endorsing Governmental attempts, such as lately discussed by the Rome Conference, at restricting production and trade in wheat and at interfering with prices and markets, the Directors of the Association accept a view that "Governmental efforts to protect domestic wheat producers are directly responsible for decline in wheat consumption, and hence for the huge world surplus." They assert that, had the trade in grain throughout the world been free of Government-supported marketing pools, subsidies high tariffs, quotas and other restrictions, the price of wheat would be higher than it is to-day and stocks less burden some. Incidentially it is shown that the world wheat surplus on August 1, 1933 amounted to 1,106 million bushels as compared with an average of 635 million bushels in 1924-28.

Concluding, the report says: "There is no commodity in International Trade which has been so much beset by regulations of Governments as wheat and there is no commodity which shows more lamentable results. Nevertheless, the Directors fear that, both at home and abroad, further obstructions and hindrances may, during the coming year, be put in the way of trade and freedom of contract. There is no reason to think, at the present time, that those overseas countries concerned in internationed commerce yet understand that the price of commodities can be raised and maintained only by a much greater acceptance by Exporters of the goods and services offered by Importers, the restoration of freedom to trade and the sanctity of private contracts. Until it is realised that the first essential of all International Trade is that it must be mutual and freed from the tinge of Nationalism, the Directors submit that there can be no permanent and sure prosperity among Producers of wheat and other producers for export, in the Ocean Freight Markets, on in the Grain Trade."—Reuter.

TELEVISION FOR ALL

Sets To Be Available For Mass Distribution

Television sets are shortly to be made available for mass distribution in U.S.A., according to information from responsible sources says the New York Correspondence of "News-Chronicle".

It has been known for some time that manufacturers were prepared to flood the market with sets, but they were holding back for business to improve before taking the risk.

Now it is suggested that the time is ripe for marketing this new venture on a wholesale scale.

BEAM OF ELECTRONS

Tests appear to have demonstrated that the maximum distance of television on ultra short waves will be about 75 miles. For some time to come, therefore, the broadcasting of pictures is likely to be on a strictly regional basis in America.

According to a description issued by the laboratory, the iconoscope is an artificial eye with electrical retina in he shape of a thin mica plate covered with myriads of tiny globules of material sensitive to light. A cathode ray inside the stem of the eye produces a powerful beam of electrons and forms the "optic nerve" of the system.

CLAIMS HE SAW "JACK THE RIPPER"

Mr. George Hay Young, the seventy-seven-year-old Solicitor, after more than half a century of practising in the east end of London, has just said good-bye to the law.

Twenty-five years have gone by since the day when a benevolent Thams police court magistrate laughingly dubbed Mr. Young, "Attorney-General." But the nickname stuck.

"Yes it has been a wonderful life. This life of mine," he told a press representative in mail week."

"I have grown up with the East End. I have seen it change gradually until there arose the East End as we know it to-day.

"My most exciting adventure? I should say it was that night when I was accosted in the street during a dense fog by a man who was afterwards suspected of being 'Jack the Ripper.'

"A tall, sinister-looking man, wearing a stove-pipe hat, came up to me suddenly and asked me in low, nervous tones to direct him to Stepney.

"An hour or so later, the dead and mutilated body of a woman was discovered in an alley-way a few yards from where I had met this stranger. Jack the Ripper had committed another murder!

"I was so convinced that the man I had encountered in the fog was the slayer, that I told the story to the police, and gave them, as far as I could, a description of him.

"But as you know, Jack the Ripper was never discovered.

"They did say that the poisoner, Neill Cream, just before he was launched into eternity from the scaffold, began to make a statement starting with the words: I am Jack—

"But afterwards compared the descriptions of Cream and the mysterious stranger I had met before one of the Ripper murders, and they did not tally."

THUNDERSTORMS AND RAIN IN ASSAM

POONA, May 6.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in the Punjab, Kumaon Hills and Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in Tennasserim, Bengal and South-east Madras. A fresh western disturbance is approaching North-west Frontier.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Amherst one inch, Gauhati three, Dibrugarh, Silchar and Cherrapunji two, Dhubri one, Berhampore, half, Tezpore and Jalpaiguri quarter, Dehra Dun, Mussorie one, Musteswar quarter, Dharampur threequarters, Simla half, Coonoor half, Mysore quarter.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm and rain will decrease in Punjab, Kumaon Hills, and continue to be widespread in Assam and occur at a few stations in Burma, Bengal, Mysore and South Madras.—A. P.

The United States Government has made a profit of 10,000,000 dollars since January 1 by trading in its own securities, owing to the rise in the value of Government bonds bought earlier in the year, announces the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Railway Yard at Kemmendine in Rangoon was the scene of a collision between a Railway Brake Van (while being shunted loose from the Engine) and a motor lorry loaded with timber.

The Sessions Judge of Tougoo has upheld the sentence of 3 years hard labohr passed upon Maungpyu for attempting the murder of the village headman.

At a large gathering of Rangoon Hindus, an Anglo-Indian lady was intimated to Hinduism and married to a Hindu merchant at Khadaung according to Hindu rites.—United Press.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Tired Long Liquidation In U. S. A.

PURCHASES OF NEW BROACH CONTRACT ADVISABLE

Bombay, May ..

After the hesitant hopefulness of the last two months, tired long liquidation has again been a prominent feature in the cotton market. In particular mills in the south appear to have come to the conclusion that the millennium is not yet. And, as a matter of fact, it isn't.

STATE MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO.

Looking ahead, there are two sources from which a lead might be given to the cotton market. The first is Washington. And the second, the cotton position itself, particularly in relation to the prospects for new crop.

NO INFLATION.

Washington we think can be ruled out. Inflationists cannot inflate for ever. And more than five dollars to a pound which, itself, in terms of gold is only worth approximately twelve shillings is already no small achievement in devaluation. Without expending the reserve which must be held against a moment of real emergency, it is enough.

The cotton position is the more likely, eventually, to take control of market fluctuations. For the time being, however, we must confess it is not very convincing. The American Administration hoped that the voluntary acreage reduction scheme would result in not more than 25 million acres being planted. The acreage at the moment looks 30 millions. And that area will be cultivated intensively.

GOOD WEATHER MONTHS.

Then May and June are good weather months when the outlook for the crop is generally at its best. But that fact has a habit of getting into the price. And, as a well known American brokerage house annually point out, purchases of January cotton at the low point in May have, in every year of the present century, shown profits ranging from 53 to 1555 points. With the statistics of that assertion we are in entire agreement. The trouble, however, is to find the low point in May. That is not so easy.

But we incline to the opinion that this year it will not improbably be registered during the first half of the month and in easy markets we recommend purchases for moderate profits.

Yesterday an aggressive cheerfulness characterised the Bombay market. Except that the new Broach April-May 1935 contract opened with its appeal of a clean slate and a small group of prominent bull operators were buyers of Broach July-August it is difficult to diagnose with any degree of precision the real reason why Broach July-August, expected to open 181-1/2, should actually open 184 and, during the afternoon, touch 188-3/4. Liverpool was strong but that was principally on Bombay straddle buying.

MOMENTS OF INTUITION.

Maybe it was one of those moments of intuition when Bombay senses a change in the price trend and creates it by a strong market here leading to straddle buying in Liverpool which in turn gives New York a good start for the day. That, in fact, was what happened yesterday. But, from the fact that cotton alone among American markets showed cheerfulness yesterday we do not consider the market action entirely convincing.

NEW BROACH COTTON.

Then, new crop Broach, quoted nominally at a premium of eight rupees opened at a premium of seven which rapidly narrowed to 3-1/2 rupees. Bazaar accounts, ypresumably in anticipation of shippers switching hedges, sold the new contract and bought the old. Offices, where they did anything, did the reverse.

The position is interesting insofar as almost unanimously a narrowing of the new crop premium had been anticipated. It has narrowed. But it is seldom that a majority opinion so promptly acted on is, in the long run, correct. Eventually there might well be an appreciable widening in that difference because:—

(1) Strength in nears, with the resultant tendency to narrow our parity relative to foreign cottons, curtails the export demand. This has already happened to a serious extent.

(2) There are still nearly four months during which old crop contracts are current and regulate spot prices. During this period shippers must keep a fair proportion of hedges in old crop contracts to maintain contact with spot prices. And in any case there are four months in which to select alternative hedges.

(3) During the last six weeks a considerable quantity of hedges have been transferred to foreign markets.

(4) The stock in Bombay is 1,216,009 bales, or 30 per cent. larger than last year.

If there were not two opinions about a market, there would of course, be no market. But, on recessions, we prefer purchases of the new Broach contract.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 5.

July 1934	11.08
October 1934	11.22
December 1934	11.34
January 1935	11.40
March 1935	11.53 march
Spot	11.29 spot

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 5.

May 1934	10.92
July 1934	11.08
October 1934	11.23
Spot	11.18

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
London, May 5.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/8.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, May 5.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	2,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 5.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

May 1934	8.13
July 1934	8.16
October 1934	8.16
November 1934	8.16
December 1934	8.15
January 1935	8.15
F. G. F. Spot	8.35

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 5.

BROACH:—

Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.67
Fine (Good Staple)	4.82
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.97
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.62
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.77
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.12
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.45
Fine	3.55
Superfine	3.65
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.55
Fine	3.65
Superfine	3.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 5.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
May 1934		5.83
June 1934		5.83
July 1934	5.81	5.84
August 1934	Yesterday	5.82
September 1934	5.74	5.80
October 1934		5.78
November 1934		5.76
December 1934		5.76
January 1935		5.76
February 1935		5.76
March 1935		5.76
April 1935		5.76
May 1935		5.76
Middling Spot		5.09

LONDON GOLD.
London, May 5.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-16-2

LINSEED OILS.
London, May 5.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May sellers 20/1-1/2.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., Sept./Dec. sellers 20/6.

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 5.

Silver:—Market Steady.

Interest Day to Day	
Spot	18-3/4
Forward	18-7/8
Gold Bars Fine Per Oz.	£6-16/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

Bank Bills 3 months market rate	0-7/8 p.c. to 0-15/16 p.c.
Bank Bill 6 months market rate	1 p.c. to 1-1/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.
Interest Day to Day	
Loan	0-7/8 p.c.
Loan	0-7/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days Market	

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, May 5.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.93-1/2
Amsterdam	7.52-1/4
Brussels	21.81-1/2
Madrid	36.28
Milan	59.90
Berne	15.72.1/2
Paris	77.18
Prague	122.37
T. T. London on New York	
Closing Cross rate	5.11-5/8

SEEDS.
London, May 5

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £9-8-9.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £10-0-0.

LINSEED
Linseed Calcutta (London) £22/2/6 May/June sellers C.I.F. ton.

Linseed La Plata, Hull C.I.F. ton. £10/7/6 May/June sellers

Linseed Bombay London, C.I.F. ton. £12/7/6 May/June sellers

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, May 5.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. May/June nominal 6/5-1/4.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. May/June sellers 6/2-1/4.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. May/June sellers 6/2-1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, May 5.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£131
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-5/8
National Bank of India	£47-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	£113-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	£103-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	£36
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	£79-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	£91 3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	£79-5/8
War Loan 3-1/2 percent. 1952.	£103
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£111-1/2

LONDON METALS.
London, May 5.

Market was closed.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, May 5.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, May/June sellers 18/3

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels May/June sellers 18/3

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, May/June sellers 21/9.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, May 5.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., 6-7/8 sellers.

SEA-BORNE TRADE STATISTICS

Favourable Balance For India In Past Year

NEW DELHI, May 4.

The Sea-borne trade statistics reveal that during the 12 months ended March, 1934, the value of the imports to British India decreased, as compared with the corresponding period of 1933, by Rs. 17 crores or 13 per cent. and amounted to Rs. 115 crores, and the total exports, including re-exports, rose by Rs. 14 crores or 10 per cent. to Rs. 150 crores.

The exports of Indian merchandise showed an increase of 14 crores of rupees or 10 per cent and the re-exports also showed an increase of Rs. 20 lakhs or 6 per cent. The grand total of imports and exports and re-exports amounted Rs. 265 crores as against Rs. 268 crores in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 3 crores or 1 per cent.

The imports of treasure (private and Government) decreased by Rs. 103 lakhs to Rs. 196 lakhs. Gold bullion decreased by Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 83 lakhs, sovereigns and other British gold coin by Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 24 lakhs and other coined gold fell by Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 2½ lakhs. The value of silver imported decreased by Rs. 81 lakhs to Rs. 82 lakhs, and the imports of currency notes rose by Rs. 12,000 nearly to Rs. 4½ lakhs. Exports of treasure decreased by Rs. 510 lakhs to Rs. 6,557 lakhs. Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 5,815 lakhs as against Rs. 6,684 lakhs in the preceding year.

FAVOURABLE TRADE BALANCE.

The balance of trade in merchandise in favour of British India is Rs. 3,471 lakhs as against Rs. 3,36 lakhs in the previous year, and the balance of transactions (private) is Rs. 5,723 lakhs as against Rs. 6,493 lakhs during 1932-33, thus making the total visible balance of trade as Rs. 91,94 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 6,829 lakhs in the preceding year. The balance of remittances of funds is minus Rs. 6.044 lakhs.

The shipping figures show that in the month of March 1934, there were 279 arrivals and 384 sailings with cargoes in and from India, as against 254 and 346 respectively in March 1933. The tonnage of vessels entered with cargoes at ports in British India from foreign countries and British possessions during the twelve months ended March, 1934, amounteed to 7,949,376 tons entered and 7,282,670 tons cleared during the corresponding period of 1933.—United Press.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 4.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £ s. d.
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	80 0 0
Attock Oil C.o Ltd.	0 12 6
Bengal Iron 7-1/2 p.c. Preference	0 11 9
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord Stock	89 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 13 3
Cables & Wireless 7-1/2 p.c. Ord A Stock	21 5 0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord.	2 15 6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1 7 0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 7 3
East India Distilleries & S F Ord.	1 6 6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 14 0
Great Western Rly. Ord Stock	56 12 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	132 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1 18 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 3 3
Indian Iron & Steel 7-1/2 p.c. Debs	102 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram & S. Ord.	1 15 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly 4-1/2 p.c. Deb	92 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	111 0 0
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debts 1939/50	111 10 0

Malik Mahmud Hassan (47), who complains of general debility was operated upon on Wednesday at Lucknow, at the Empire Hotel, Lucknow, by the expert rejuvenator, Lt.-Col. M.A. Hukk, Senior Medical Officer, Golkunda Fort, Hyderabad. This is the first rejuvenation operation in Lucknow.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, May 4. CORRESPONDING.

	Season to Date.	This Week.	Season 1932|33.	Week 1933.	
Total in Sight (Excluding linters)	11,318	138	11,980	175	Bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	4.900	118	4,455	142	„
Exports from U. S. Ports	6,654	132	6,751	199	„
Of which to Japan	1,591	66	1,388	26	„
Of which to China	234	3	247	1	„
Of which to Great Britain	1,152	13	1,145	20	„
Of which to Germany	1,293	10	1,534	69	„
Stock at New York	——	73	——	198	„
Stock at U. S. Ports	——	2,943	——	4,108	„
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	——	1,446	——	1,710	„
World's Visible Supply	——	9,156	——	10,279	„
Of which American Cotton	——	6,666	——	8,283	„
Forwarded to World's Mills, (excluding linters)	11,205	232	10,501	271	„
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,166	77	7,923	91	„

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Free Supply Of Gold

We have received the following weekly bullion market report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., dated London April 18:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £191,170,551 on the 11th instant, as compared with £191,080,514 on the previous Wednesday.

During the past week supplies of gold have on the whole been offered a little more freely, and on several days the price was fixed slightly under the dollar parity with the result that moderate purchases have been made for shipment to New York. The steady demand from the Continent for private account still continues.

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	per fine ounce.	Equivalent value of £ Sterling.
April 12th	134s|10d.	12s|7.22d.
April 13th	134s|9d.	12s|7.31d.
April 14th	134s|11.1|2d.	12s|7.08d.
April 16th	134s|10.1|2d.	12s|7.17d.
April 17th	134s| 8.1|2d.	12s|7.36d.
April 18th	135s|4d.	12s|6.66d.
Average	134s|10.92d.	12s|7.13d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 9th instant to mid-day on the 16th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Netherlands	22,652
Belgium	22,561
France	221,093
Switzerland	373,406
British South Africa	1,572,210
Cuba	4,613
Nicaragua	2,851
British India	271,122
Tanganyika Territory	9,232
Australia	94,792
British Guiana	5,484
Other countries	7,558
	£2,607,574

EXPORTS.

	£
France	47,381
Switzerland	3,319
U. S. A.	154,336
Germany	1,348
Other countries	432
	£207,116

The latest advices of shipments of gold from Bombay give a total of £652,000. The s.s. "Strathnaver" carries £527,000, of which £412,000, is consigned to London, £20,000 to Amsterdam and £95,000 to New York, whilst the "City of Cairo" has on board £125,000 destined for London.

SILVER.

Conditions ruled very quiet in the early part of the week and business was on a small scale. On the 16th instant, however after poor supplies had led to a rise of 1|16d. in the fixed quotations, heavy liquidation followed the report, which circulated in the afternoon, that the United States Administration did not favour any major silver legislation during the current session of Congress. Dealings took place on that day down to 1|2d. under the fixed prices of 20.1|4d. and 20.3|8d., and quotations yesterday at 19.3|4d. for cash and 19.7|8d. for forward delivery marked this same low level.

A sharp reaction has occurred to-day to 20.3|16d. and 20.1|4d. for cash and forward deliveries but at this level the market appears top heavy.

Transatlantic influences seem likely to continue and in consequence further fluctuations may be anticipated.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 9th instant to mid-day on the 16th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Germany	10,764
Hongkong	82,660
Soviet Union (Russia)	71,800
British India	29,100
Australia	19,750
Other countries	95
	£214,169

EXPORTS.

	£
Syria	12,855
Persia	6,750
British India	34,220
Sweden	1,450
Germany	1,134
Other countries	1,638
	£58,147

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery.	Two Months delivery.
April 12th	20.3|16d.	20.1|4d.
April 13th	20.3|16d.	20.5|16d.
April 14th	20.3|16d.	20.5|16d.
April 16th	20.1|4d.	20.3|8d.
April 17th	19.3|4d.	19.7|8d.
April 18th	20.3|16d.	20.1|4d.
Average	20.125d.	20.229d.

IN NEW YORK.

(per ounce .999 fine).

April 11th	46.1|2 cents.
April 12th	46.1|2 „
April 12th	46.1|2 „
April 14th	46.3|8 „
April 16th	45.1|4 „
April 17th	45.1|4 „

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 12th instant to the 18th instant was dol. 5.16.3|4 and the lowest dol. 5.12.3|4.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 17th instant consisted of about 133,800,000 ounces in sycee, 371,000,000 dollars and 22,000,000 ounces in bar silver, as compared with about 135,100,000 ounces in sycee, 369,000,000 dollars and 21,000,000 ounces in bar silver on the 7th instant.

SIR LANCELOT GRAHAM LEAVING IN JUNE

To Help In Preparation Of Joint Committee Report

SIMLA, May 5.

Regarding the press report that the exact date of his departure from India will depend upon the Reforms Time Table which will be drawn up after the publication of the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, Sir Lancelot Graham, Secretary to the Legislative Department stated to the "United Press" that the report was incorrect as his presence in London will be necessary before the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report is out, as consultation with the representatives of the Government of India, possessing wide knowedge of local conditions, would be required before final touches to the report are given and the report is made ready for publication.

Sir Lancelot Graham hopes to sail for London about the middle of June as he is wanted there in the first week of July and, therefore, the possibility of the publication of the Report sometime before the end of June is ruled out.

His present intention is to return to India immediately after the new Government of India Bill is drafted without waiting for the introduction stage as he wishes to be here in time for the newly constituted Assembly.

It is understood that Sir Maurice Gwyer who is known as the greatest living expert Constitutional Draftsman in England and who had come to India with the Davidson Committee will draft the Bill and Sir Lancelot Graham who is a personal friend of Sir Gwyer will help him.—United Press.

The London Gazette of 4th May announces the promotion of Colonel (Temporary Brigadier) E. De Burgh, Indian Army, to the rank of Major General to have effect from 22nd March, 1934. Brigadier De Burgh is at present commanding First (Risalpur) Cavalry Brigade.

BHUSAWAL PEOPLES' BANK, LTD.

Steady Progress Despite Trade Depression

The following are extracts from the Ninth Annual Report of the Bhusawal People's Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bhusawal:—

During the last year it was hoped that the economic condition of the country might improve, but the depression became acute day by day. The high rate of interest allowed by the East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., on deposits last year has been abnormally brought down during the year under report. Therefore I have to request you to solve the problem how to invest our surplus funds in view of the low rates of interest.

The Municipal Octroi Duty is very heavy, the godown rent is also very high and the margin should be kept according to the Bye-laws and therefore the Bank is not in a position to make progress in this line. During the year under report, the Bank has reduced the lending rate of interest, and also introduced a Short Term Loan for various periods and at different rates of interest, and has also introduced Fixed loan with the consultation of the Discount Committee to invest the surplus funds.

The total membership of the Bank therefore has from 410 to 433. Loans are given on personal sureties and security of property and on security of goods, Trade and Industry. The total loans advanced during the year amount to Rs. 27,05,95-5-8 including the outstanding loans of last year. It is gratifying to note that the repayment towards loan is Rs 2,17,761-6-9. Overdue outstanding is Rs. 17,535-15-9 which works out to 6-33 per cent. only. The following statement will show the loan and overdrafts advanced by the Bank.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Against personal surities	1,74,312	1	8
Against security of properties	93,857	4	0
Against security of goods	950	0	0
Against fixed deposits	1,475	6	0
	2,70,595	5	8

The Bank has conducted the Hundi business to the extent of Rs. 14,78,654-11-11. The decrease in the Hundi business is mainly due to Trade depression. However the Telegram Transfer system was introduced and it has been found successful in that the Handi business under the new head amounted to Rs. 2,33,000.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, May 4

Our Sugar Market ruled steady but quiet during the week under review, offtake being on a moderate scale. It is reported that an European firm has sold about 300 tons British Refined per s.s. Warfield at about Rs. 4/7. Besides this business of about 4000 tons May/Sept. at Rs 4/2/6 to Rs. 4/1/6 and of about 1500 tons s.s. Ranee at about Rs 4/2/6 to Rs. 4/2 and of about 700 tons s.s. Himalaya C I F Colombo at Rs. 4/2/6 and of about 500 tons s.s. Himalaya c i f Calicut at about Rs. 4/5 was booked by the offices during the week under review. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Ready Rs. 14/2 and Rs. 14/0/6; March 4/6/5 and 4/5; April/May 4/3 and 4/1/6; July/Sept 4/3/3 and 4/1/6; African 14/2 and 14; Britannia 16/12 and 16/10; Bri-Refined 14/8 and 14/7

Swadeshi Sugars: Rs. 13/13 to 14/6/6 and Rs. 13/12 to Rs. 14/6.

Foreign Markets: Java is reported to be unchanged at F. 4.

New York prices advanced by about 4 points during the week, while London Terminal Market is reported to be unchanged.

Arrivals: S S Arabia and s.s. Nizam arrived during the week with about 13000 and 3900 bags of Java Sugar respectively. S S Himalaya and s.s. Gambada and s.s. Ranee are expected to arrive on about the 10th, 10th and 30th May with about 10,000, 7500 and 15000 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 75000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar.

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/1/6 per cwt
Transhipment Rs. 4/5/6 per cwt F B H
S S Himalaya Rs. 4/2/9 per cwt F B H
S S Ranee Rs. 4/2/3 per cwt F B H
Shipment March Rs. 4/6/6 per cwt F B H
Shipment April/May Rs. 4/2 per cwt F B H
Shipment July/Sept Rs. 4/2 per cwt F B H
Shipment Oct/Dec Rs. 4/2/6 per cwt F B H

African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14 per cwt

Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/10 per cwt

British Refined Sugar:—
Ready 14/7 per cwt

Swadeshi Sugars:—
Birla Mill Rs. 14 per cwt
Keshar Sugar Factory Rs 14/6 per cwt
Sarya Sugar Factory Rs. 14/4 per cwt
Durala Sugar Works Rs. 14 per cwt.
Pilibhit Mill Rs. 13/12 per cwt
Cawnpori Gutaia Mill Rs. 21 per 6 mnds.

Tone: Steady.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY'S GOLD MEDAL

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The council of the Royal Empire Society has awarded its gold medal this year to Sir Percy Sykes for his "History of Exploration."

The council has awarded the Walter Frewen Lord Prize in Imperial History to Mr. J Shepherd, of the University of Sydney, New South Wales, for a treatise on "British New Guineas under Sir William MacGregor, 1888-1898."—Reuter.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 30th April 1934:

LIABILITIES

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,00

	Rs.
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve & Contingency Fund	70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.	21,77,54,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,83,53,000
Rs.	26,99,07,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities	4,17,41,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,53,51,000
Bills Discounted	64,86,000
Lands & Buildings	1,11,22,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,30,70,000
Cash in hand at Banks & Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares Debentures, etc.	16,21,34,000
Rs.	26,99,07,000

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is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
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BOMBAY MONDAY, MAY 7, 1934

Sanatanists Argue With Threat And Intimidation

Amazing Tactics For Mahatma Boycott

Lathis And Stones Kept In Store Behind Deoghar Temple Premises

Amazing disclosures of threat and intimidation on the part of the Sanatanists in their futile attempts to organise boycott of Mahatma Gandhi, are contained in the following statement issued by Mr. Sashibhushan Roy:—

On the 20th of April the Secretary of the Behar Vurnasram Swarajya Sangha at Deoghur had left Benares for Deoghar after finishing some urgent piece of business with the heads of Kashi Varnasram Sangha. On the 24th Srijut Panchanan Tarkaratnu, with his son, Srijut ..u, had reached Deoghar and were putting up in the Asram of Swami Balanand of Deoghar. Tarkaratnaji had addressed a meeting on the 25th at about 8 p.m. in which one of the speakers spoke that they were going to show black-flags to Mahatmaji at Jasidih and in doing so if they met death they would join their fore-fathers in heaven for having sacrificed their lives for religion. The panda black flaggers, more than 300, then marched at 11 p.m. for Jasidih and midway on the Darhwa river bridge posted a black flag party under one Sibprasad Panda. Others reached Jasidih under the leadership of Kamla Dutt Dwari and Radhesyam Mathpati, Secretary, Bihar Debalaya Sangrakshan Committee. I also reached Jasidih at about 12 p.m. and found all of them arranged in one line with black flags mostly fixed on lathis. The reception committee members, volunteers and masses, who gathered to have a dharsan of Mahatma Gandhi, were standing on another side.

POLICE ATTITUDE.

Some police officer of Dumka who was perhaps in charge of the police party was looking for me and when I met him in the presence of the railway police officer and others he told me that the Deputy Superintendent of police, Deoghar had ordered that five black-flaggers and five reception committee members would be admitted into the platform. I told him in the presence of many that Mahatmaji inside the platform was merely a passenger and the passengers should not be inconvenienced by permitting ten persons of both parties inside the platform. My proposal was simply to permit me inside to escort Mahatmaji to his car and to keep space near the steps outside the platform so that Mahatmaji might easily get into his conveyance, just as other passengers had the right to do. But as ordered by the police five black-flaggers, headed by Kamala Dutt Dwari and Tarakeswar Bhagat went inside. I had, also, therefore, taken four reception committee members inside the platform.

SWAMI LALNATH IN SAME TRAIN.

I also told the said police officer that Swami Lalnath had been travelling in the same train with Gandhiji and Lalnath's mission was to obstruct Gandhiji as he had done once at Patna. The presence of the black-flaggers inside the platform might help the obstructing tactics of Lalnath. This apprehension of mine was overlooked by the police. I had similar talks with railway authorities but they seemed to be helpless in the matter in the presence of the police. In this connection it is important to note that the leaders of Panda Sanatanists had given an undertaking to the local S.D.O. that their demonstration would be confined only to a peaceful demonstration of black-flags and that they were not responsible for the activities of Swami Lalnath; but at the same time they had requested the S.D.O. to be permitted inside the platform to receive Lalnathji at 2-15 a.m. on the 26th who, they confessed, was their leader.

QUESTION TO D. S. P.

It is for this reason that on the 24th evening in the presence of Sj. Maheshwar Prasad Jha B.L. I had put the following question to the D.S.P. of Deoghar." These Sanatani Pandas do not take responsibility of Lalnath's activities, but they insist on going inside the platform with black flags and while demonstrating black-flags if Lalnath, whom they accept as their leader obstruct Gandhiji on the platform then what will be the value of the pledge of peaceful demonstration that they have given to the authorities?" To this the D. S. P. made no reply but admitted five of them into the platform with black-flags as was intimated to me by the Dumka police officer at Jasidih on the 25th night.

ATTITUDE OF PANDAS.

In my capacity as Secretary of the Reception Committee I had issued, on the 24th, invitations to local Sanatanists, but none of the Pandas accepted my invitation. Swami Balanada Brahmachari expressed the desire for an interview provided Mahatmaji went to his place and his deciple, Swami Manmohanand did not accept the invitation. The Secretary, Chandrakant Pande, of the Varnasram Sangha had sent me the suggestion, of course after refusing the invitation, that his party might interview Gandhiji in the presence of the local S. D. C. Not only had the Pandas refused to interview but fearing that Gandhiji might enter the Baldyanath temple, they had collected stones and lathies behind, the temple gates on the 26th at about 9 a.m. This attitude of the Pandas was also due to the violent speech of Swami Lalnath on the 6th April before he went to Patna to obstruct Mahatma's Assam tour.

TACTICS TO BOYCOTT MAHATMA.

A letter was written to Srijut Rajendra Prasad by one Biswanath Jha of Deoghar on 19th April, requesting him to cancel Mahatma's Deoghar tour and in case the tour was not cancelled something horrible would happen at Deoghar. False propoganda was made that in the public meeting on the 26th sweetmeats "polluted" by the hands of untouchables would be distributed to the audience. Villagers coming to the town for Darshan were threatened not to attend the meeting and shop-keepers of Deoghar were threatened with picketting if they did not agree to boycott Gandhiji. Paharias and Santhals who have become Hindus and had come from other sub-divisions were threatened with violence if they did not leave Deoghar. Srijut Surajmalji, in whose house Mahatma resided was requested through letters not to let Mahatma to stay in his house. But all these tactics failed and the Mahatma's public meeting was attended by more than 20,000 and all other functions were successful, specially the ladies meeting. The collections and purse at Deoghar must have exceeded Rs. 1,500.

There are many other facts that remain unrevealed so far.

MOBILISE FORCES

Constituent Assembly To Be Election Cry Of Swaraj Party

NEW DELHI, May 5.

Mr. Asaf Ali who returned to Delhi this morning in an exclusive statement to the "United Press" regarding the Ranchi Conference said:

"By far the most important resolution of the Ranchi Conference, so far as the Congress is concerned, is one by which it is decided that the Swarajya Party should wait until it received its marching orders from the A.I.C.C. This was done with a view to avoid any conflict of views or even a feeling of doubt among Congressmen whose forces must be concentrated on a united front. I have every reason to believe that the desired result will be achieved at Patna.

MOBILISE FORCES

"The purpose of all Congressmen now should be to mobilise and arrange all the forces in such a way as to secure maximum result from our efforts. This presupposes complete unanimity and co-operation among the Congressmen themselves. It is one of the few opportunities which do not recur very frequently in the life of a nation. It will require not merely passive sympathy of the other wing of the Congress, but its active support and co-operation also.

MAIN ELECTION PLANK.

"The main plank of the election campaign of the Swarajya Party will be:

(1) A National Constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly and

(2) National condemnation of the repressive policy.

"In regard to other matters the Swarajya Party has set the pace to others than Congressmen. I have not the slightest doubt that Patna will be the starting point of a countrywide campaign, which will culminate in a brilliant sucess of the Congress at the polls."—United Press.

VICEROY'S 'QUAKE FUND

SIMLA, May 5.

The Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund totals Rs. 51,05,584.—United Press.

EMULATE MAHATMA

Sanatanists Condemn Jasidih Incident

CALCUTTA, May 4.

The dastardly conduct of a group of Sanatanist volunteers in making a violent attack on Mahatmaji during his recent Harijan tour at Jasidih was strongly condemned at a largely attended public meeting held at Albert Hall this evening.

Mahamahopadhyya Pramathanath Tarkabhusan, the foremost leader of Bengal Sanatanists who was to have presided was unable to do so, owiny to some unavoidable reasons, but sent a leter in the course of which he expressed abhorrance at the spirit which actuated the Sanatanist volunteers to lay violent hands on Mahhatmaji even.

Such hooliganism, he said, was a distinct disservice to the Sanatanist cause. He hoped disgraceful incidents like that would not be repeated. In conclusion, he appealed to Sanatanist workers to emulate peaceful methods resorted to by Mahatmaji himself to promote their cause.—United Press.

Mr. P. Philipon, a Syrian Christian of Travancore, returned to India after a successful course of study in Engineering, in America and Civil Engineering in England.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE

Youth Acquitted Of Bomb-Throwing Charge

LAHORE, May 5.

The sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment passed by the Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, on an eighteen year old Hindu youth named Devdutt, President of the Bal Bharat Sabha, under the Explosive Substances Act on a charge of throwing a bomb at the Lohari Police post in September last was set aside by Mr. Justice Bhide at the Lahore High Court to-day.

Devdutt with another accused was arrested on the morning after the incident. Devdutt was sentenced, but the other accused was acquitted by the lower court.

His Lordship in delivering judgment to-day said that he found the conclusion irresistable that the bomb must have been thrown not by Devdutt but by some other person, perhaps from a neighbouring house or with the assistance of some servant employed at the police post. The police who had received previous information regarding the intended outrage had made arrangements to watch the police post and His Lordship found it difficult to understand how an outsider could possibly have come along the main road in front of the police post, thrown the bomb and then disappeared unnoticed by a single individual.—A.P.

TORNADO HAVOC IN SYLHET

Heavy Toll Of Death And Destruction

SYLHET, May 5.

Latest reports from the interior regarding the severe tornado of April 30 go to show that the roll reached 83 so far.

Of these village Biswanath claims 22 victims, Golapganj 2, Balaganj 4, North Sylhet 13, Fenchuganj 2, Jaldhup 31, Jagannathpur 2, Kanaighat 4, Sunamaganj 1 and Chhatak 2.

Besides 48 are missing and number of those injured exceed 305.

4,800 houses have been blown away or collapsed.

Dead bodies are still found floating down the river Surma.

Relief Committee with Basanta Das, as President, has sent urgent appeals to the Mayor of Calcutta and to Sir P. C. Roy for help.—United Press.

A Srinagar message states that the Post and Telegraph office is now open in Gulmarg. The Pahalgam road is open for motor traffic.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

TO-NIGHT'S GARBAS AND RAS

The special attraction of the All-India Khadi Exhibition this evening (Monday 7th instant) at Vanita Vishram will be Garbas and Ras entertainment programme by Gujarati ladies of Santa Cruz from 6 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.). All are cordially invited to attend the function.

CURRENCY NOTES REFUND RULES

SIMLA, May 4.

The Gazette of India notifies that as indicated by the Finance Member in his reply to a question in the Assembly asked by Mr. Muhummad Muazzam Saheb on 14th April, the Government of India has decided to appoint a small committee to examine the question of Rules regarding the payment of value of lost, stolen or mutilated currency notes.

The Committee will meet at Bombay at the office of Deputy Controller of Currency on 8th May and will consist of Sir Osborne Smith (Chairman), Sir Hormusji Mehta, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya (members) and Mr. J. W. Kelly (official member and secretary).

The Committee will examine the currency notes (refund) Rules 1921, as modified by the Government of India, Finance Department, Notification dated 19th May and consider whether any change in them is desirable in the existing circumstances and, if so, to what extent, and in this conection, consider and report whether the existing remittance facilities are sufficiently cheap and adequate and if not whether there is any action that Government could take in order to increase those facilities.—A. P.

SWARAJIST LEADERS AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, May 5.

Messrs. Bhulabhai Lesai and S. Satyamurthy, of the New Swaraj Party, are now in Calcutta. They propose not to return to their respective provinces, before attending the ensuing A.I.C.C. meeting at Patna.

Both Mr. Desai and Mr. Satyamurthi are meeting different groups of Congressmen this evening at an informal Conference with a view to clearing some misconceptions which have arisen regarding the policy and programme of the New Swaraj Party.—United Press.

LABOUR PUTS UNITED FRONT

A meeting of the strikers from Victoria Mills, Tardeo and Madanpura Mills was held at Gowalia Tank Maidan on Saturday. Sjt. H. V. Chaudhari who presided, warned the strikers against the move of the millowners to keep the doors of the mills open. He condemned the policy of arresting peaceful pickets and asked the strikers to face reverses courageously.

Dr. Shetty, who spoke next, said that the proof of the growing success of the strike can be seen from the fact that the workers of the Kuria Mills have also joined the ranks of the strikers.

He strongly commented on the propaganda of the Anglo-Indian papers of spreading false reports about the strike situation.

Sjt. Gulaballi said that this strike has an important significance. Workers of all creeds have shown a united front.

Strike Breakers Get Hostile Reception

Distribution Of Leaflets From Running Lorries In Mill Area

History is repeating itself.

Frantic efforts are being made to break the strike as was done during the 192? General Strike and to get the strikers back into the mills.

This propaganda is being carried on a large scale by interested parties through leaflets attacking labour leaders and asking strikers to rejoin duty and not be misled.

The counter propaganda was met with hostile demonstrations and at the labour meetings the leaflets were burnt.

Thousands of leaflets exhorting the workers on strike to rejoin duty and offering police protection to those who were anxious to return to work were attempted to be distributed in the mill area on Saturday evening. It is alleged that some persons, who were going about in a lorry distributing the leaflets, were stoned by the strikers at Sewri.

In spite of these leaflets, which tell the strikers that the common enemies of both the workers and the millowners are the labour leaders who ask them to go on strike, the Strike Committee are confident that the present situation would not be affected.

Sunday being a holiday only one Mill, the Rathuvamsi Mills, was kept open and a few workers were escorted into the mill compound. Otherwise the situation in the Mill area was quiet.

Three labour meetings were held on Sunday morning at Lalbaug, Kamgar Maidan and Sewri, when the strikers reiterated their demands and reaffirmed their decision to continue the Strike till their demands were acceded to.

AN ARREST

Jayaram, a member of the Strike Committee, who presided over a meeting on the Sun Mill Road on Saturday was arrested the same evening by the Delisle Road Police on a charge of holding a meeting in a prohibited area.

It is stated that two workers, who went for a stroll on Saturday evening to the Worli beach, were set upon by four strikers, who were armed with sticks, and assaulted. Both the workers were removed to the K E M Hospital, where one of them has been detained for treatment.

"REAL ENEMIES"

One of the leaflets, which has been signed by "Sakharam Bhiku Todanker" says that the common enemies of both the worners and the millowners are those who are out to close down the mills by calling on the workers to go on a General Strike. "Todanker" informs the strikers that if the workers fall victims to the advice of people who ask them to go on strike they would not only be harming themselves but the millowners also.

WHY ARE YOU OUT?

The millowners are helping the workers as best as they could and they had to cut the wages of the workers because they were unable to continue the same wages. There are already 30,000 workers working in the mills, informs "Todanker" and asks the strikers why they were out. He further informs them that those who do want to rejoin duty would be given full protection.

Poona Supports Textile Workers Strike

MR. N. C. KELKAR APPEALS FOR GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS TO RELIEF FUND

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, May 5.

A meeting of the citizens of Poona was held on Friday, 4th instant in Shiwaji Mandir to support the Textile Workers' strike of Bombay, Sholapur and other places. Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided.

Com. S. M. Joshi in moving the resolution gave facts and figures stating the true position of the workers and explained how the capitalists had launched a determined offensive attacking the living standards of the working class. He referred to the economic crisis, which he said, was the crisis of over production, the crisis of capitalism. In spite of the crisis, he pointed out that the Indian millowners were accumulating enormous profits and still reduced the wages of the workers. The fight of the workers to-day is a fight against this offensive.

He then gave a brief account of the General Strike in Bombay and pointed out that the workers themselves had decided upon launching this strike and refuted those who said that the strike was foisted upon the workers by the leaders.

Mr. B. M. Gupte, pleader, supported the resolution and expressed his opinion that men of all political shades should co-operate in the cause of relieving the distress of the starving workers and supporting the strike which was an effort of the workers to resist the attack on their living standards of wages.

Speeches were also delivered by Coms. D. B. Karnik, Purandare and others.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar in his concluding address emphasized the need of supporting this struggle of the workers which was undoubtedly justified in view of the inhuman wage cut introduced by the millowners. He appealed to all to contribute generously to the strike fund and save the workers from hunger and starvation.

Resolutions supporting the strike and condemning the Government for its repression and appointing a strike relief committee were put to vote and were declared to have been unanimously passed.

BARODA MAHARAJA DONATES

MADRAS, May 4.

The Secretary, Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, wires:—

Hindi lovers will be glad to learn that H. H. the Maharajah Saheb of Baroda has donted a sum of Rs. 500 to the Sabha's funds.

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